The New-York Times.

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MR. WASHBURNE'S DISPATCHES.

An Official History of the Recent Events in France.

United States Protection to Subjects of Other Nations.

Labors of the American Legation in Behalf of the Germans.

Graphic Official Description of September Scenes in Paris.

Communication Through the Prussian Lines.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870.

The correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Legation in Paris, since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian War, forms one of the most interesting chapters of official history ever written. Relating, as this correspondence does, to events of such recent date, and still so fresh in the minds of the people, your correspondent is justified in laying before your readers an unusually full abstract of the official record, which will soon engage the attention of both Houses of Congress.

AT THE BEGINNING.

When the war broke out Minister WASHBURNE was at the baths in Bohemia, and Mr. HOFFMAN, First Secretary was in charge of the Legation. The first question that came up for action was the protection of Prussian subjects. Mr. HOFFMAN telegraphed to Mr. FISH as follows:

PARIS, July 15, 1870.

FISH, Washington: War is certain. Can I take Prussian subjects in France under our protection? Have promised answer to-morrow. HOFFMAN.

To which Mr. FISH replied:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1870.

Protection of North Germans in French territory by American representative can only be given at request of North Germany, and with assent of France. Examine request of Mr. MOUSTIER of July 18, '67, to United States to protect French in Mexico. FISH.

This assent was given promptly by France on the next day. In the meantime, the North German Legation at Washington had applied for the good offices of our Government in the protection of the North German line of steamers. Mr. FISH telegraphed to Mr. WASHBURNE:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1870.

Government and people of United States depend upon German steamers between Bremen and Hamburg and New-York for postal communications with Europe, under arrangements with the United States Post-office. Inquire whether, in the event of war with North Germany, these steamers will be exempt from capture. Report by cable. FISH.

To which, July 21, Mr. WASHBURNE replied:

PARIS, July 21, 1870—10:30 A. M.

FISH, Washington: Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture, except those now at sea, ignorant of war, which may enter French port. E. B. WASHBURNE.

In a dispatch by mail of July 22, Mr. WASHBURNE stated what action he had taken on this subject, and closed with the following pointed allusion to the President's message on free ships:

"I do not see that I can do anything further in this matter until advised by you. It seems to me that the difficulty would have been in a great measure solved if the recommendation of the President's Message of the 15th inst., a synopsis of which we received by the telegraph, had been adopted by Congress."

The reply of the Duc DE GRAMMONT, declining to exempt the ships, was inclosed.

PROTECTION OF GERMANS IN PARIS.

In the meantime, the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires was compelled to leave Paris, and so placed the archives under American protection. Saxony followed suit and asked the same. The North German Legation in Washington applied to Mr. FISH for the exertion of the good offices of this Government for the protection of the North Germans in Paris. Mr. FISH thus telegraphed Mr. WASHBURNE:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 19, 1870.

North German Government asks United States to exert good offices through their Legation at Paris during war, for protection of North Germans in France. President directs you to notify Duke DE GRAMMONT of this request, and say that if the French Government consent thereto, the United States will extend to North Germans same care which they extended to subjects of the Emperor in Mexico, on Mr. MOUSTIER's request of July 18, 1867. FISH.

On the 22d of July, Mr. WASHBURNE wrote in reply to the above as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, July 22, 1870. (Received Aug. 2.)

Count SOLMS, Chargé d'Affaires of the North German Confederation, left here for Berlin on Wednesday night, after turning over to this Legation the archives of the Embassy to which he belonged. * * * * Many subjects of the North German Confederacy found themselves here upon the formal declaration of war, and the Count left with me sufficient funds to pay the expenses of a certain number of them, who would be directed to call at this Legation to obtain the proper authorization to leave the French territory. Accordingly many have presented themselves during the past three days to receive some proper instrument that will enable them to go out of France. I was unwilling to give any paper or certificate, in the nature of a visa, unless I was satisfied it would be respected by the French military and civil authorities. I therefore went to the Foreign Office yesterday to state the case and to ascertain whether these North German subjects would be permitted to leave, and if so, upon what kind of a protection, to be issued by me. I was there advised that it was a somewhat serious question, and that it would be best for me to state my object in writing. I then addressed a letter to the Duke DE GRAMMONT, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked A. I was promised an answer to this letter before this time; but now, at 5 o'clock P. M., it has not come, and will not in season to send you a translation of it by the dispatch-bag, which leaves to-night and goes by the way of England.

I send you also a copy of Col. HOFFMAN's letter, marked B, to the Duke DE GRAMMONT, in relation to the authorization of our Government to extend protection to North German subjects, with the assent of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor; also the reply of the Duke DE GRAMMONT thereto.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

In Mr. WASHBURNE's letter to the Duc DE GRAMMONT, he said:

"In this connection I beg leave to observe that I only desire to conform to what is due to the function which I have undertaken in this respect, with the assent of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor. While, perhaps, under a strict construction of public law, the Government of His Majesty would have the absolute right to treat as enemies of war all of the subjects of the North German Confederation finding themselves in France after the 19th inst., yet, under the modern and more humane interpretation given to that right, the Government of His Majesty might deem it consistent with his views to permit these men to leave the territory of France within the reasonable time which the text-writers observe has become the usual concession of nations engaged in war."

The representatives of Saxony, Hesse and Coburg speedily applied for similar protection for their subjects, and on the 25th of July, Mr. DAVIS, Acting Secretary, sent telegraphic authorization to that effect. In the meantime Mr. WASHBURNE found himself laboring under unusual embarrassments in consequence of the duties devolving upon him by virtue of the assumed protection of German subjects. On the 29th of July he wrote to Mr. FISH as follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, July 29, 1870.

* * * * It is difficult for me to determine the precise nature and extent of the functions devolving upon me in virtue of the protection of the subjects of the North German Confederation, which I have assumed by your direction and with the assent of the French Government. I cannot find that any particular rule has been laid down to govern under such circumstances, and I would be thankful if you could make any suggestions in that regard. But it must be presumed that I am to extend my good offices in every proper manner to such of the North German subjects as may call upon me for advice or protection, but guarding myself carefully against any act which might be construed as inconsistent with the neutral position I occupy. In regard, however, to the doctrines submitted by the Duke DE GRAMMONT, in his letter to me of the 23d instant, touching the departure of North German subjects from French territory, I considered them as differing so widely from the well-established principles of public law, at least as understood and acted upon in our own country, that I could not give them even an implied assent. Hence my letter to the Duke DE GRAMMONT of the 25th instant, to which I have already made reference herein, and which I trust may meet with your approbation. E. B. WASHBURNE.

The Duc DE GRAMMONT, in his letter to Mr. WASHBURNE, to which reference is made, defended the refusal of the French Government to permit able-bodied Germans to leave Paris, on the ground that they were liable to military duty, and would at once take up arms against France. Mr. WASHBURNE replied to this letter, controverting the Duke's position, in the course of which he said:

If the exception stated by your Excellency is to constitute a settled principle of international comity, for I at once concede that there is no question of absolute right, but only of comity or social civilization, involved in the decision in the case of these applicants, then I beg leave to suggest that the exception becomes the rule, and that the privilege of returning to one's own country at the outbreak of war becomes a mere nullity; since, of what male subject, of whatever age or of whatever condition of life, may it not be affirmed that at some time or under some circumstances he may be compelled to join the ranks of his country's armies in her defense; say in some sudden or extreme emergency? And is a distinction to be made between those countries which limit the conscription of their soldiers to a very restricted section of their population, and those Governments, which, like Prussia, the United States, and perhaps Switzerland, bring much the larger proportion of their citizens under the reach of the law of military service? Will your Excellency allow me respectfully to suggest that in the limited examination which I have been able to give to this subject, I find the line of exception now suggested to His Majesty's Government to the general concession usually made in favor of foreign subjects wishing to quit belligerent territory an entirely new one. Even in feudal times when the liability to do military duty to the sovereign Lord or King was held in much greater strictness than at the present day, I do not find that the point was insisted upon of the returning liege being liable to become a hostile soldier. Certainly, under my own Government, from which, perhaps, I borrow my prepossessions, the idea of any such distinction seems to have been long since discarded. For as early as 1798, and when hostilities between the United States and France seemed imminent, probably I may say in reference to the departure of French subjects from United States territory, my own Government, by formal statute, declared that subjects of the hostile nation, who might wish to quit the United States on the outbreak of future hostilities, should be allowed "such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality," and "for the recovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure." [Laws of the United States, vol. 1, page 577.] Thus your Excellency will observe that the privilege is granted in the most unrestricted terms, without allusion to a liability to render military aid to an enemy. I need not add that the same principle is incorporated into various subsisting treaties of the United States, and that the highest American authority on public law, Chancellor KENT, considers the principle to have become an established formula of modern public law. This learned publicist, I may perhaps be permitted to add, quotes various continental publicists, including EMERIGON and VATTEL, as upholding and ratifying the same doctrine. [Kent's Commentaries, vol. 1, pages 56-59.]

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E. B. WASHBURNE.

His Excellency the Duke DE GRAMMONT, &c., &c.

The next step was the turning over to the United States Consular agents in France, the interests, effects, and archives of the North German Consular agents.

THE FAMOUS SECRET TREATY.

The next development was the discovery of the famous secret treaty of which Mr. WASHBURNE said:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, July 29, 1870.

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The English and French journals which you receive at the State Department will advise you fully in regard to all matters connected with the alleged project of a treaty between France and Prussia. This affair has created a great sensation in the diplomatic and other circles of Paris. The note from the *Journal Officiel* on this subject which I inclose renders it evident that a scheme of alliance between France and Prussia was discussed at Berlin, and that some of the ideas contained in the published project were then suggested. This matter has gone so far now that it must be probed to the very bottom. Nothing less than the whole truth will satisfy the public and the nations of the earth.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Mr. WASHBURNE incloses very full extracts of official and unofficial utterances on the subject of this treaty, including the circular of GRAMMONT to the Legations of France, printed at that time.

THE FIRST BATTLES.

He also writes very full particulars of the first battles on the Rhine, and depicts with much graphic power the manner in which the French people were, from the very outset, systematically deceived regarding the news from the army. The following, concerning the news of the battle of Wissembourg, is a striking specimen:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug. 8, 1870.

* * * * * The suppression of the intelligence for so long a time excited a good deal of indignation among the public, and the Parisian newspapers are particularly indignant that the London *Times* should have published the news six or eight hours before it was given to them. Things, however, passed on quietly enough until about noon on Saturday, when, as the report goes, a man in the uniform of a courier, or messenger, rode up to the front of the Bourse, where a large crowd had already assembled, and delivered into the hands of a person, who was evidently his confederate, what purported to be an official dispatch, and which gave an account of a great battle having been fought, in which the French had been victorious, taken forty guns, 25,000 prisoners, among whom was included the Crown Prince. A spark of fire falling upon a magazine would hardly have produced a greater explosion. The assembled multitude broke out into the wildest shouts and the contents of the dispatch were repeated from mouth to mouth and men ran in every direction communicating the joyful intelligence. The people rushed into the streets, flags were everywhere displayed, men embraced and kissed each other, shedding tears of joy. Shouts, vociferations and oaths filled the air, and probably such a delirium was never before witnessed. Rue Richelieu, the Boulevards Montmartre and Italiens, and the Rue de la Paix were filled with people singing the "Marseillaise." Everybody declared that the news was true; they had seen the official report; there could be no doubt of its correctness. Mme. SASS, a distinguished opera singer, was found in the street, and the crowd insisted upon her singing the Marseillaise from her carriage, which she sang three times amid transports of enthusiasm. In another part of the street the multitude forced another distinguished singer to mount to the top of an omnibus, also to sing the "Marseillaise." After the first furor of the enthusiasm had subsided some persons began to suggest that it would be well to inquire a little further into the news, and of course the result was that it proved to be a stupendous hoax. The songs at once ceased, the flags were taken in, and the victims of the canard began to feel indignant. As it originated at the Bourse, the cry was raised in the crowd, "à la Bourse," and away the people went, breathing vengeance against the money-changers and speculators who, it was alleged, had taken advantage of the false report to get the benefit of a rise of about four per cent in the stocks. Never were money-changers more summarily driven out of their temple. In a few moments all persons in the Bourse were expelled, some of whom, it is said, were thrown head and heels out of the windows and doors. In a short time, however, about 3½ o'clock, the crowd left, greatly exasperated at having been made victims of so cruel a hoax, and directed themselves toward Place Vendome, halting under the windows of the Minister of Justice. There they shouted for EMILE OLLIVIER, and demanded of him the closing of the Bourse, from which the false news had emanated. M. OLLIVIER responded in a short and well-turned speech, closing by asking them to disperse, which they did.

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By a decree in the official journal of this morning, the time for the meeting of the legislative bodies is changed, and they are to meet to-morrow.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

Events followed each other in such quick succession that Mr. WASHBURNE was kept very busy, and as his correspondence shows he was met by numerous grave questions of responsibility, which required the most careful consideration. About the 1st of August numerous subjects of the German Powers applied to him for certificates, or "protection papers," and he submitted a form for the same to Duc DE GRAMMONT, to which the latter replied, approving the form but denying the necessity or utility of such a certificate.

EXPULSION OF THE GERMANS FROM PARIS.

The very next move was the celebrated order expelling all Germans from France, in direct contravention of the terms of GRAMMONT's letter of refusal to allow able-bodied Germans to leave, which was so ably combatted by Mr. WASHBURNE in the letter already given. Mr. FISH was apprised of this action in the following telegram:

AUG. 12, 1870.

FISH, WASHINGTON: French Government decides North Germans, with certain exceptions, quit France. Advise Prussian Government and instruct me. Impossible for great numbers of poor to leave without pecuniary aid. Will Prussian Government place a credit at my disposition to assist poor in leaving? It seems necessary in the interest of humanity.

WASHBURNE, Paris.

To which Mr. DAVIS, Acting Secretary, replied:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Aug. 14, 1870.

Prussian credit opened for removal of Germans. Have notified Secretary, who is absent; shall communicate further. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

This matter of the expulsion of the Germans was further embarrassed by the change of Ministry which took place at that time, and it was next to impossible to secure a hearing in the tumult of affairs for any representations on the subject. Such joint efforts were made by Mr. WASHBURNE, Mr. KERN, the Swiss Minister, and Mr. OKOUNEFF, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. They could not believe it possible such a decree would be enforced, but they soon learned otherwise. Aug. 15, Mr. WASHBURNE wrote concerning the credits placed at his disposal for the expelled Germans:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug. 15, 1870.

SIR: I have to-day received the dispatch of Mr. DAVIS, relative to the credit to be placed at my disposition by the Prussian Government in aid of their subjects expelled from France. I have also received an authoritative dispatch to the effect that 50,000 thalers will be placed to my credit for that purpose. This credit has come none too soon. Five hundred subjects of the North German Confederation have been to the Legation to-day to get their passports to leave French territory. Among this number have been many persons of extreme poverty, and whose condition was in every respect most deplorable. Since the breaking out of the war no Germans have been able to get work, and the poorer classes have already exhausted the very little they had in store. They are, therefore, to-day, without work, without money, without credit, without friends, without bread. Pinched with hunger, terrified by threats of violence, with no means of leaving the country, they have come to me to save them. Women with little babes in their arms, and women far gone in pregnancy, bathed in tears and filled with anguish, have come to our legation as their last hope. I feel immeasurably thankful that the liberality of the Prussian Government has enabled me to afford these poor people some relief. I give each one 10 francs, which is enough to enable them to reach the German frontier, where I have no doubt they will be taken care of. I shall do all in my power to assuage the miseries of these people whose cruel situation must challenge the profoundest sympathy of every generous heart.

You must excuse this hastily written dispatch, finished at midnight after a day of incessant labor.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

It is not necessary, in view of the fact that the Germans were thus summarily expelled from France, to go into the quite lengthy discussion between Mr. WASHBURNE and the Duc DE GRAMMONT, in which the latter attempted to controvert the well-established position of Mr. WASHBURNE, that alien enemies had a right to sufficient notice to enable them to leave, before becoming subject to the rigors of war. It is sufficient to show that Mr. WASHBURNE's position was approved:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1870.

Your reply to GRAMMONT's notice of expulsion of Germans is fully approved. You were notified yesterday that Prussia grants credit. Do what you can consistently with public law and our position as a neutral, who has assumed the protection of German residents in France, to mitigate the severity of the order for their expulsion. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

Mr. WASHBURNE then set himself vigorously at work to secure a revocation of the order of expulsion, which was made simultaneously with the change of Ministry. In a long dispatch, under date of Aug. 23, he recites these efforts, made in conjunction with Mr. KERN, the Swiss Minister, which shows how ably and zealously Mr. WASHBURNE labored for the observance of the ordinary conditions of war and the interests of humanity. But so far as it had any effect upon the French authorities it was of little use. Even what little concession he was able to extort from the Minister of Interior was rudely swept away one week later by the sweeping proclamation of TROCHU, then proclaimed Governor of Paris. Another effort was made, however, resulting in a partial permission that such persons might remain in Paris for whom the American and Swiss Legations might make application. Finally, Mr. WASHBURNE succeeded in relieving and protecting the Germans, visaing passports and giving safe conducts for very nearly 30,000 persons, and railroad tickets to the Prussian frontier for 8,000, as well as small amounts of money to a much smaller number. He says in a dispatch of Sept. 2:

"My time is now a good deal taken up in looking after Germans who have been arrested and thrown into prison. The number is very great. My applications are promptly attended to, and thus far every man has been released, for whom I have applied."

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In the meantime BISMARCK was availing himself of Mr. WASHBURNE's position to communicate through the Prussian ambassador at London and Mr. MOTLEY, to the French authorities, repeated protests against the action of the French troops in firing upon flags of truce and the surgeons attending the wounded. These communications were duly presented by Mr. WASHBURNE, but it does not appear that the French authorities ever officially answered them.

THE REPUBLIC.

The next seven days witnessed the terrible scenes which followed the battle of Sedan, and Mr. WASHBURNE rapidly recounted the events by brief cable telegrams, and was instructed as to the recognition of the new Government.

THE 4TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Although the events which attended the downfall of Imperialism and the proclamation of the Republic have been described by numerous writers, it does not detract in the least from the official and exceedingly graphic account given by Mr. WASHBURNE in his dispatch of Sept. 5, 1870. After describing the preliminary proceedings, Mr. WASHBURNE goes on to say:

As it was supposed that the sitting would not be resumed for an hour or more, I left the diplomatic gallery and descended into the court of the building facing upon the street which runs parallel with the Seine. Here I found a good many people who had been admitted by virtue of tickets. The street in front of the building had been kept quite clear by the military, though there was an enormous multitude of the National Guard and the people on the Place de la Concorde, on the opposite side of the river. The Pont de la Concorde seemed to be sufficiently guarded by the military to prevent their crossing over. All at once I saw quite a number of people on the steps of the Palais Bourbon, and soon they commenced to raise loud cries of "Vive la République!" "Déchéance!" "Vive la France!" At this moment I was called away by the messenger of the Legation, who brought me an urgent message from Mme. MCMAHON, who wanted a safe conduct from me to enable her to pass the Prussian lines to visit her wounded husband at Sedan. In company with Mr. EUSTIS, I stepped into an ante-chamber to prepare the proper document, and had but just taken my seat at a table to write, when the cry was raised that the people had invaded the building. It seemed but a moment before they were passing into the part where I was. It being impossible to finish the requisite paper under these circumstances, Mr. EUSTIS and myself made our way into the court-yard. There was presented a most extraordinary spectacle. A part of a regiment of the line had been brought hurriedly into the yard, had formed across it, and were loading their muskets. Behind them, and in the street, and rushing through the gates and up the front steps of the building, was a vast mass of excited people and the National Guard, who had fraternized—the guards having their muskets butt-end upward as a token of friendship. There was evidently collusion between the people who were on the steps of the Palais Bourbon and the people and National Guards in the Place de la Concorde, on the other side of the river; for it was upon the signal of the people on the steps that the Guard and the people made through the military force that was holding the bridge. As the crowd mounted the steps of the Palais Bourbon it was received with terrific cheers, and with shouts of "Vive la République" and "Déchéance."

Making our way into the street, Mr. EUSTIS and myself managed to pass through the crowd and to reach the building of the Agricultural Club, in the immediate neighborhood, and from the balcony of which we could see all that was going on. And now the soldiers of the Guard, many of them with their hats on the ends of their muskets, accompanied by an indiscriminate mass of men, women and children, poured over the Pont de la Concorde and filled the entire space, all, in one grand fraternization, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting "Vive la République!" The Municipal Guard, with its shining helmets and brilliant uniforms, was forced back, inch by inch, before the people, until, finally, all military authority became utterly powerless. During this time the National Guard and the people had invaded the hall of the Deputies, which they found vacant. M. SCHNEIDER and about a dozen of the members rushed in. The President in vain made appeals for order, and finally covered himself by putting on his hat, according to immemorable usage of the French assemblies under such circumstances. GAMBETTA addressed a few energetic words to the invaders, and, a little order being restored, quite a number of Deputies entered the hall. But at 3 o'clock irruption into the Chamber took place. JULES FAVRE then ascended the tribune and was listened to for a moment. "Let there be no scenes of violence," he said; "let us reserve our arms for the enemy, and fight to the last; at this moment union is necessary, and for that reason we do not proclaim the republic." The President now left his seat, and, as it turns out, for the last time. The irruption into the Chamber continued. The floor and the seats of the Deputies, on which a few members of the Left only remained, were filled with a motley crowd in blouses and in coarse woollen shirts, or in the uniform of the National Guard or the Guard Mobile. They wore caps and kepis of all colors and shapes, and carried muskets with their muzzles ornamented with sprigs of green leaves. The tumult became indescribable, and some of the invaders seized on the pens and paper of the Deputies and commenced writing letters, while different persons were going up to the President's chair and ringing his bell continually. The crowd in the hall now demanded déchéance of the Emperor, which was declared, and then it was proposed to go to the Hotel de Ville and proclaim the Republic. The cry was therefore raised, "A l'Hotel de Ville," mingled with other cries, "Cherchez Rochefort," &c., and then this vast multitude commenced moving away from the Palais Bourbon.

The crowd having soon sufficiently dispersed, we were enabled to make our way back again to the Corps Legislatif, and to enter again the diplomatic tribune. The hall was filled with dust, and a rough-looking man was in the President's chair, surrounded by a number of men still more rough in appearance. The soldiers and the people were occupying the seats of the Deputies, writing letters, looking over documents and talking and laughing, all in the best humor. In the hall at this time I recognized GARNIER-PAGES, RASPAIL, and a few other members of the Left.

Leaving the Chamber, we went at once to the Hotel de Ville. The number of the people assembled there was enormous, and the same fraternization existed between them and the National Guard as elsewhere. The building had been invaded by the people, and all the windows fronting on the square were filled with rough and dirty looking men and boys. Soon a terrific shout went up; ROCHEFORT was being drawn in a cab by the multitude through the crowd. He was ghastly pale; he stood up in the vehicle, covered with sashes of red, white and blue, and waving his hat in answer to the acclamations. As he was hauled slowly through the multitude to the main door of the Hotel de Ville, the delirium seemed to have reached its height, and such frantic acclamations I never before heard. At precisely four o'clock and forty-five minutes in the afternoon, by the great clock in the tower of the Hotel de Ville, at one of the windows appeared GAMBETTA; a little behind him stood JULES FAVRE and EMANUEL ARAGO; and then and there, on that historic spot, GAMBETTA proclaimed the Republic.

This proclamation was received by every possible demonstration of enthusiasm. Lists were then thrown out of the window containing the names of the members of the Provisional Government. Ten minutes afterward RASPAIL and ROCHEFORT appeared at another window and embraced each other, while the crowd loudly applauded them. During this time the public were occupying the Tuilleries. Sixty thousand human beings had rolled toward the palace, completely leveling all obstacles; the vestibule was invaded, and in the court-yard, on the side of the Palace de Carousel, were to be seen soldiers of every arm, who, in the presence of the people, removed the cartridges from their guns, and who were greeted by cries, "Long live the nation!" "Down with the Bonapartes!" "To Berlin!" &c. During all this time there was no pillage, no havoc, no destruction of property, and the crowd soon retired, leaving the palace under the protection of the National Guard. At the Hotel de Ville some little damage was done, but nothing to any great extent. Some discussion was raised about the changing of the flag, but GAMBETTA declared that the tri-color was the flag of 1792 and '93, and that under it France had been and would yet be led to victory.

From the Hotel de Ville we went back to the Chamber of Deputies, to find it still in possession of the people. From there I returned to my Legation, which I reached at 6½ o'clock. At 8 o'clock I returned to the Corps Legislatif, but on my arrival there I found everything closed and the lights extinguished. The doors leading to the hall of the Deputies had been shut, and seals put upon them. I then drove through some parts of the city, and found everything remarkably quiet. The day had been pleasant, and the night was beautiful beyond description. After making a call upon Lord LYONS, I returned to my lodgings to ponder over the events of the day to become memorable in history. In a few brief hours of a Sabbath day I had seen a dynasty fall and a republic proclaimed, and all without the shedding of one drop of blood.

Mr. WASHBURNE transmits the letters which passed between himself and JULES FAVRE on the subject of recognition. They are merely the formal congratulations of the two Governments. Mr. FISH fully approved the course of Mr. WASHBURNE on matters which had required so much labor and exertion from him.

GOOD OFFICES FOR PEACE.

The effort to secure the good offices of this country in the interests of peace was continued on the 13th of September. Mr. WASHBURNE wrote as follows:

Late on Sunday evening last a gentleman, having intimate relations with the Government of the National Defense, called upon me at my residence to know if I would not unofficially, and simply as a private individual, put myself in communication with the Prussian Government for the purpose of ascertaining its views in regard to peace. I told him I did not see how I could draw a line of demarkation between my unofficial and official character in a matter of that kind, and that I would not presume to take a step of that importance without instructions from my Government. I said to him further, however, that if the Government here would intimate its wishes in that respect, I would put myself at once in telegraphic communication with you.

Early yesterday morning I received a note from M. JULES FAVRE, thanking me for my offer to communicate with you, and expressing a hope that I might obtain your authorization to take the step indicated. I therefore telegraphed you at noon yesterday, and received your reply at 10 o'clock last night. On coming to my Legation at 10 o'clock this morning, I found M. JULES FAVRE awaiting me to ascertain the character of the dispatch I had received from you. I read it to him and explained to him fully how our Government stood in the matter. While he seemed to appreciate our position, he was evidently a good deal disappointed, and was surprised to learn of the action of the Prussian Government, as communicated by Mr. BANCROFT, in rejecting intervention. On leaving, he thanked me cordially for what I had done, and said he hoped that while our Government could not intervene officially, it would give the new Republic of France its moral support.

THE DIPLOMATIC HEGIRA.

From the 13th to the 20th of September, Mr. WASHBURNE kept this Government frequently informed by cable of the rapidly-culminating events in Paris and France. On the 20th he said:

I am making up a small dispatch to send to London by a gentleman who leaves at noon today. He may get through or he may not. All communication with Paris was cut yesterday morning, both by rail and by telegraph. As you will have seen, several members of the Diplomatic Body have already left and gone to Tours. They are—Lord LYONS, Prince METTERNICH, Mr. NIGRA, (the Italian Minister,) and the Turkish Ambassador. They left without any consultation with the other members of the corps.

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On the 28th of September, Mr. WASHBURNE communicated the proceedings of a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, convoked by the Papal Nuncio for the purpose of determining whether the Diplomatic Body should leave Paris:

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that he was obliged to the Nuncio, who had taken the trouble to convoke the body, for, in the circumstances that existed, he considered it important that they should act in concert. He did not consider that the time had come for the Diplomatic Corps to leave, for he thought they should stay as long as possible, not only for the dignity of their own Governments, but for the protection of such of their countrymen as might yet be in Paris. For himself, he wished to give to the Government of the National Defense such consideration as was due to it as a Government recognized by the United States. He thought steps should be taken immediately to open communication through the lines for the dispatches of the Diplomatic Body, and that as soon as anything was accomplished, another meeting should be convoked. It would be unnecessary at the present meeting to take any steps in relation to going out of the city, as the emergency had not arisen to render it necessary to go. After further and informal expression of opinion, the Nuncio consented to accept the mission confided to him, and he would reconvene the body at an early day to report as to what had been done.

CITIZENS OF SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The next event was the appeal of the Consuls-General of Uruguay, Dominica, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay and Venezuela to Mr. WASHBURNE, asking that he would interpose with the Prussians for the protection of themselves and their property, in case of the capture of the city. Mr. WASHBURNE submitted the matter to FAVRE, and received the requisite permission to extend his good offices to the protection of the arms, flags and residences of the Consulates, as well as their fellow-countrymen residing in Paris.

BURNSIDE'S VISIT.

In his next dispatch, Mr. WASHBURNE gives an account of the arrival of some agreeable visitors:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Oct. 3, 1870. (Received Oct. 18.)

SIR: Much to my surprise and gratification Gen. BURNSIDE and PAUL FORBES, Esq., made their appearance at my house this morning at 10 o'clock. They were courteously permitted to come through the Prussian lines by Count BISMARCK and to bring me a small dispatch-bag. These gentlemen are the first and only persons who have entered Paris from the Prussian lines for two weeks. I have sent dispatches out on two or three different occasions, by persons leaving the city, but have not before today received anything whatever from outside of the city. Of course, I know nothing of the Prussian force around Paris, nor anything of their plans or operations. As to matters in Paris, I can only say that there has been the most wonderful change in the last two weeks. The report of JULES FAVRE seems to have changed the face of things entirely. All Paris is now apparently united and determined. They claim to have 500,000 troops in the city. Ten thousand sailors man their outer forts, which are mostly supplied with naval guns of the heaviest calibre. The inner defenses are wonderfully strong.

DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WASHBURNE's remaining dispatches, down to the last received from him, viz., Oct. 21, (received Nov. 25,) are devoted to a recital of the attempt of the diplomatic corps to secure from the Prussians a weekly departure of a dispatch-bag through their lines, but which failed, because the diplomatic corps refused to assent to BISMARCK's condition that the dispatches should go unsealed. Mr. WASHBURNE said, Oct. 4:

"For myself, I determined instantly that I would not send dispatches under any such conditions, for I assumed that the Government of the United States would permit no other Government to examine the official dispatches [of] its diplomatic representatives. At a meeting of the corps this morning to consider the question, it was unanimously determined not to accept any such condition. The Prussian authorities will be advised of that decision, and no other application will be made to them. If the siege continues, and I remain in Paris, it will be for you to determine as to the measures to be taken to hold official communication with me.

It seems that the nuncio, acting as the doyen of the diplomatic corps, had requested JULES FAVRE to ask Count BISMARCK to advise the corps whenever the bombardment of the city was to take place. This fact only came to my knowledge yesterday, and I sent word to Count BISMARCK, by General BURNSIDE, that I had nothing to do with such a request, as I conceived that, according to the laws of war, the diplomatic corps had a right to a notification of bombardment without asking for it."

DEPARTURE OF AMERICANS.

The departure of the Americans remaining in Paris was another subject of anxiety to Mr. WASHBURNE. He obtained from BISMARCK, through Gen. BURNSIDE, an authorization for all Americans in Paris to pass the Prussian lines, but was surprised and disappointed at the refusal of JULES FAVRE to assent thereto. Finally, however, on the 24th, this decision was reversed, and permission was granted. On this subject he says, Oct. 24:

I think this decision is mainly due to a friendly feeling toward our Government. From the beginning Mr. JULES FAVRE evinced every desire to gratify my wishes in this regard. The granting of the permission for the Americans to leave involved a like permission for the subjects of other neutral powers; and as the Prussian authorities require that I shall give a pass to every person who desires to traverse their military lines, I am likely to have a good deal of work on hand for the next two days. I have had prepared a special passport for this purpose, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose herewith.

THE PASSPORT.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN FRANCE.

The bearer, ———, a citizen of the United States, having expressed to me a desire to leave Paris, and to pass the military lines of the powers at war with France, I hereby request the military authorities aforenamed to allow ——— ——— to pass their lines freely, with ——— carriage, baggage, &c., and to give aid and protection in case of need.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof we, E. B. WASHBURNE, envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in France, have hereunto affixed our signature and seal of this legation this ——— day of ———, 1870.

DEPARTURE THROUGH THE CRETEIL GATE.

The undersigned, whose name is in the passport on the opposite page, admits that he ——— be notified by the aforesaid Minister of the United States, that he can be the bearer of no newspaper, letter, or package, except personal baggage, under penalty of military law.

PARIS, ——— October, 1870.

In the meantime the protection of the United States was further extended to the subjects of Portugal and the United States of Colombia.

THE RIOT.

Mr. WASHBURNE's last dispatch relates to the revolutionary riot in Paris, which took place on the 31st of October:

"I have waited till a very late hour before commencing my dispatch, which I hope to be able to start off at a very early hour to-morrow morning. The day has been one of much excitement and interest. The arrival of M. THIERS, the disagreeable affair of Le Bourget, of yesterday, when the French permitted the Prussians to surprise them and recapture the town, and the terrible news of the fall of Metz, all conspired to create a profound excitement in Paris. It is almost impossible to get at the truth in regard to the state of affairs; but, as near as I can learn, some of the dissatisfied National Guards and a crowd of the Red Republicans invaded the Hotel de Ville this afternoon and took the Government of the National Defense prisoners. They then went to work and organized what they called the "Government of the Commune," and fixed upon the candidates to be elected to-morrow by a vote of the people of Paris. I went to the Hotel de Ville at 6 o'clock to-night, and found that it had been invaded by soldiers. The magnificent hall of the municipal council was densely packed with soldiers, singing, shouting, yelling, and speech-making. All seemed to consider that the revolution was practically accomplished, and that nothing was wanting but a vote of the people of Paris, to be taken to-morrow. I have just learned, however, that Gen. TROCHU and JULES FAVRE escaped early in the evening, and that they are now organizing to put down these new revolutionists."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Severe Storms at Aspinwall—High Floods on the Isthmus—Affairs in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, (COLON,) U. S. C., Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

At the hour I closed my previous letter, per *Arizona*, a severe gale and rain storm was prevailing, and on the morning of the 18th ult. Capt. MAURY was obliged to order the *Arizona's* hawsers to be cut, and the ship put to sea, leaving some cargo behind. Below will be found a very interesting account of the flood along the line of the Panama Railroad, for which I am indebted to the Panama *Star & Herald*:

The stormy weather of the past week has resulted in one of the highest floods known on the Isthmus since the railroad was constructed. The heavy rains which have fallen on the Atlantic side toward Portobello swelled into torrents the mountain streams which feed the River Chagres, and thereby increased the volume of the river far beyond its bounds, and laid a large tract of country in the neighborhood of Buenavista under water. The flood was still further augmented by the heavy northers blowing on the Atlantic coast, which backed up the water of the Chagres and retarded its free outlet to the sea. On Saturday the water had risen in some places over the railroad track, and it was with difficulty that the afternoon train of that day bound to Aspinwall passed over. The water continued to rise during Sunday, and on Monday it was decided not to start the regular morning train from Aspinwall till the road was examined. The telegraph got out of order on Saturday afternoon and continued so till late on Monday, so that it was not possible to communicate with Panama. At 10½ yesterday morning Mr. LEE, the conductor, left Aspinwall in a locomotive to explore the track. A short distance this side of Gatun Station, he found the water too deep to allow of the locomotive proceeding further. He then took a flat car and a canoe with a gang of negroes and succeeded in reaching Mamei Station about 4 P. M., where the trains from this side were waiting on the switch for the expected morning train from Aspinwall to pass. Between Gatun and San Pablo Stations the track was submerged for at least eight miles, in many places to a depth of three to four feet. For three miles in succession the line of road was not visible; the entire country for miles around was a sheet of water, and the men pushing the car and hauling the canoe were up to their waists. It was impossible to distinguish the bridges from the other parts of the road, excepting by the stronger currents and knowledge of the locality in which they were. The freight train which left here for Aspinwall Monday morning remained at Mamei all day; the train with the mails, passengers and specie for the English steamer, which started about 1¼, reached Mamei about the time Mr. LEE did, and both trains at once returned to Panama, arriving here about 6½. Yesterday afternoon the water was falling, and, as the strong wind on the coast has ceased, it is hoped the flood will have subsided sufficiently today to allow of a light train being dispatched with mails, passengers, &c., to connect with the steamer for Southampton, now waiting at Aspinwall. The streams are very much swollen along the entire line of road, and should the rain cease, many days must elapse before the flood has fully subsided. The telegraph line was down near Frijoli Station. It was repaired yesterday afternoon. The heavy norther which had been blowing at Aspinwall for five or six days, and sometimes reaching to a gale, ended in a terrific thunder-storm on Sunday night. Monday opened calm, with a quiet sea.

Southern Countries.

By the arrival of the steamer *Chili* at Panama, on the 30th ult., we are in receipt of the following news from the South, as published by the Panama *Star & Herald*:

PERU.

Our advices from Lima, dated the 22d inst. contain nothing of especial interest. The rumors of revolution were gradually disappearing, our correspondent informing us that the check given in the Senate to the disaffected party by the Ministers, already communicated to our readers, proved effectual. The Government of Col. BALTA appears to be so firmly seated that nothing but a powerfully-organized revolt can overturn it, and in the present condition of affairs in Peru such a movement seems highly improbable. The interest shown by the country generally in the progress of the very important public works in course of construction is an additional guarantee of peace, since the increase in the value of landed property given for remunerative labor presents more attraction to the people than the stereotyped and dangerous proclivity hitherto manifested for bayonets and gunpowder. Nevertheless, the chronic desire for change is manifested still by a small number of restless agitators. Probably the most important subject of discussion in Lima at present is the solution of the Chinese problem. It is certain that some danger exists from the coolies, who, on many estates, improve every occasion to manifest their discontent, and appear to only await a favorable moment to repeat the disastrous scenes of September last. Although the Government has in its possession the report drawn up by the Committee appointed to investigate the grievances of these laborers, no action has been taken to regulate the affair, and the Chinese complain bitterly of the treatment to which they are subjected. That extreme cruelty is practiced toward them in some cases cannot be denied, but at the same time the masters have reason to demand the intervention of the Government. An extraordinary belief is entertained by the Chinese that the American Legation in Lima is encharged with the difficult duty of protecting their interests, and applications for relief are being constantly made. The clue to this Chinese puzzle is yet to be discovered.

The Result of Putting Too Much Faith in Humanity—Resignation of an Ohio County Treasurer.

The Treasurer of Butler County, Ohio, who—if his story be true—seems to have suffered severely through a disposition to oblige his Republican and Democratic neighbors with loans from the public purse, accompanies his resignation with the following letter:

After I first came into this office, actuated by a disposition to assist some of my friends who were active business men, and farmers and others of the County of Butler, I permitted them to use portions of the public funds which were idle in the County Treasury, in violation of the law, relying on their reputations for integrity and promptness for a return of the same when needed. Such favors were extended to Republicans as well as Democrats, and, although it is no justification of the wrong, the fact may be stated in extenuation that I followed a precedent notoriously practiced by some of my predecessors, and by the treasurers of other counties. Unfortunately for me, when the hour of necessity came, business embarrassments beyond the control of the parties so accommodated prevented a return of the money, and through their delinquencies I became known as a defaulter in office.

When I gave an acceptable bond and entered on the service of my second term I did so in the full belief that these funds would be returned promptly by the respective parties in accordance with their obligations under the arrangements made with the Commissioners, and any further public embarrassment thereby be avoided. But an increased tightness in money and misfortunes in business seemed to have prevented this and occasioned another disappointment. Under such circumstances it is but natural that the public mind should be irritated and the propriety of my continuing in office be questioned even by my friends.

Deeply regretting the annoyance I have thus been made to occasion to a community that reposed its confidence in me, it is in respect to them that I now resign. By thus relieving myself of the further labors and responsibilities of the office, I can devote my time and efforts to a restoration of the funds due the treasury—a duty I owe to the people of the county, to my friends, my family and myself. J. C. LINDLEY.

The Horses of Tennessee Attacked With a New Disease.

The Knoxville, Tenn., *Press* of the 8th inst. says: "The owners of horses in Knoxville are excited over the appearance of a new and strange disease among the equines, the first case of which terminated fatally on Saturday last. The disease appears to be contagious, and singularly swift in its fatal work. Gen. JOS. A. MABRY has lost three valuable animals since Saturday, the last one dying on Tuesday night. Col. R. H. ARMSTRONG lost two of his horses, one on Sunday and the other on Monday last.

When the horses were first noticed as being sick they were nearly blind; the eyes badly swollen, and the animals unable to move. Every remedy was applied that the most experienced in diseases of the horse could suggest, but all failed to check the progress of the disease. The heads of the animals, only, seemed to be affected, though the horses were so weak as to be unable to move. Twenty-four hours after being attacked the horses died."

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown Dec. 2, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is fresher by five days than that brought by the *Abyssinia*.

The Count DE CHAMBORD had written a letter to the King of Prussia, but had received no answer. The Legitimist agent was not received at Versailles.

A writer in the London *Figaro* says: I am sorry to say the health of the Princess LOUISE is so bad, that no less than four medical gentlemen accompanied her Royal Highness from Scotland to Windsor Castle.

The German Postal Administration has published a notice with regard to the forwarding of Christmas presents to the troops in the field. Parcels containing presents will not be received after the 8th of December. After this date the field post will not undertake to forward them.

The English papers announce the death of GEORGE ANSON BYRON, eighth Baron BYRON, of Rochdale, County Lancaster, which took place on Monday last, after a lingering illness. The deceased peer was the eldest son of GEORGE, seventh Baron, (who succeeded his cousin, the celebrated poet, in 1824,) by his wife, ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of Mr. SACHEVERELL CHAS. CHANDOS POLE, of Redbourne, Derbyshire. He was born on the 26th of June, 1818.

M. ABOUT's article in the *Soir*, piteously crying for peace, was thought so valuable in the Prussian camp at Versailles, which was furnished with an early copy, that Count BISMARCK had a special edition of 20,000 printed and distributed among the German troops. M. ABOUT, besides his estate near Saverne, has a charming villa in the suburbs of Paris, just under the cannon of Mont Valérien.

In the preamble to the treaty between the North-German Confederation and Bavaria, it is stated that the new Confederation is to be called the German Confederation, (der Deutsche Bund,) and that its purpose is to secure the inviolability of German territory, and to secure the development of German right, and to promote the welfare of the German people.

Mr. HOPF, correspondent of several German papers at the head-quarters of Versailles, has committed suicide. The cause is said to be an order which he received to leave Versailles, because he had stated in one of his letters that advantages were granted to English correspondents which were refused to him and his German colleagues.

The silk trade of Lyons, says a French paper, is sending immense quantities of goods abroad under the apprehension of a visit from the Prussians; the railways are constantly conveying innumerable bales. The station at Geneva is obstructed by them. At Marseilles, one commissionaire is mentioned as having sent off Lyons silks amounting to 10,000,000 francs in value during the last few weeks; another has dispatched silks to the value of 40,000,000 francs. These goods are generally forwarded to English warehouses.

The German poet, ADOLPHE BOETTCHER, has just died at Leipsic, his native city. He was born on the 21st of May, 1815, and at the age of twenty-one entered the University of Leipsic, devoting himself to philological pursuits, and to the study of German and English poets. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. In addition to the works of SHAKESPEARE and BYRON, he translated the poems of GOLDSMITH, POPE, MILTON and OSSIAN.

The following is the correct list of the bridesmaids chosen for the marriage of the Princess Louise: Lady Constance Seymour, daughter of the Marquis of Hertford; Lady Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll; Lady Florence Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Mary Butler, daughter of the Marchioness of Ormonde; Lady Alice Fitzgerald, daughter of the Marquis of Kildare; Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Huntly; Lady Florence Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Sandwich; and Lady Agatha Russell, daughter of Earl Russell.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Fresh Views on the Subject—The Possibility of an Anglo-American War Again Adverted To.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL addresses to the editor of the London *Times* the letter printed below, prefacing it with the remarks following:

"I shall be obliged if you will give a place in the *Times* to the accompanying extract from a private letter written by M. EMILE DE LAVELEYE, and showing in what light the war which we are urged to undertake is regarded by one of the most enlightened public writers of the Continent, from the impartial position of a Belgian citizen."

The letter reads thus:

I shudder at the thought of a struggle which would eventually, but not improbably, have for its result to involve England in a war with Prussia and the United States—two nations of the same blood with herself, and who render great services to civilization. And this in behalf of the Asiatics, whose days in Europe are counted, since their numbers are regularly diminishing.

Can it be hoped to maintain forever the stipulations of 1856 in the face of the inevitable internal development of Russia? Evidently not.

Your newspapers consider the question in a purely juridical aspect. Russia, they say, has signed the treaty, therefore she is bound by it; therefore we ought to oblige her by force to keep her word. Russia has done wrong; but ought England to redress that wrong by force of arms? Yes, if it is for her own good and that of mankind. No, a thousand times no, if the war would be hurtful, fatal, to all.

England would be running counter to the very object she pursues—the security of the East. The invincible obstacle which the possible encroachments of Russia will one day encounter is from the Slavonians of the Danube—Croats, Serbs, Bulgarians, Roumans—who have no love for Russia, but who look to her for support against their masters, the Turks. To make war against Russia for the Turks is to throw the Slavonians into the arms of Russia.

If Austria is drawn into the contest, the danger, the error, the crime will be greater still. Unfortunate Austria, so useful on the banks of the Danube, would probably perish. Look at the map. From the Polish frontier to Vienna, through Galicia, is some hours' distance—a very small number of marches for an invading army. The Austrian Army is not prepared. Will England send troops to Vienna to resist the Russian Armies? Think, again, of her internal divisions. The Hungarians will be for war, the Germans against it; and, with the exception of the Poles, all the Slavonians of Austria—Ruthenians, Serbs, Slovens, Czechs—will be with the Power that represents their race. It is hard to say whether in this terrible situation the internal or the external danger is the greatest. To expose Austria to such mortal peril would be a fearful responsibility; and if she succumbed, England would with her own hands have brought the Russians to the gates of Constantinople.

There is another danger which a lover of liberty and civilization throughout the world cannot think of without horror, the prospect of which is enough to drive him to despair—the possibility of a conflict with the United States. No doubt the Americans will not deliberately range themselves on the side of Russia; that would be too abominable. But diplomacy has shown so little foresight in the settlement of the rights and duties of neutrals that the gravest difficulties are inevitable, and no one knows where the complications will stop. Shall the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the chief hope of human progress, come to blows on account of the question whether a few ships more or less shall navigate the Black Sea? If the nations of the Continent understood their interest they would on their knees implore England not to expose the world to so great a misfortune.

Besides, a Power will soon arise which will have a far greater interest than England in arresting the unjust enterprises of Russia, and this is United Germany. There are between these Powers two causes of future misunderstanding—Bohemia and the Baltic Provinces. The time will perhaps come when Germany will re-establish Poland. She alone has an interest in doing it. The Eastern question is for France a subordinate question; for Austria and Germany it is a vital one. Wait but a little, and it will be Germany in alliance with Austria that will keep guard on the Danube. Reconstituted Germany will never permit the Danube to become a Russian river. The Donau, like Vater Rhein, will be defended by the sword of Germany. Whatever alliances there may now be between the two Governments, this is the necessary result of the situation. The popular interest has well understood it; while the Emperor ALEXANDER congratulated the Prussians on their victories, the Russians deplored them.

There is one last consideration which I dare hardly mention, so remote does it seem to be from the thoughts of everyone. Is it considered what sufferings the war, when it became universal, would inflict on the laboring classes of the whole world? Of what consequence to them are these rivalries of influence? Yet it is they who would be the victims, they who would suffer starvation.

Were England to follow the counsels of her warlike advisers she would act exactly like France in the Hohenzollern affair—she would obey the point of honor without any consideration for the real interest of the British people.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Imperial Etiquette at the French Court of the Past.

The Ex-Emperor of the French is well known to have paid much attention to matters of etiquette. Whenever any doubt arose he had precedents sought for in the annals of the ancient régime, and even in those of the reign of NAPOLEON I. A characteristic document, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is supposed to be due to his pen, is published in the last part of the Imperial correspondence, under the title: "Note concerning the etiquette to be observed with regard to Queen VICTORIA." The following are the more curious portions of it:

AUG. 3, 1855.

The only previous example of an English sovereign visiting France is that of HENRY VIII, when he met FRANCIS I., at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. This case can, however, afford no useful information under present circumstances, or furnish any indication as to the ceremonial to be observed. Let us seek some more modern precedent. In August, 1845, Queen VICTORIA wished to pay a visit, with her husband, to his birthplace and the Castle of Coburg. She would naturally have to pass through the Prussian Rhenish Provinces, but she did not propose to visit Berlin. The King of Prussia set out for the Rhenish Provinces, accompanied by the Queen and Princess of Prussia, for the Castle of Stolzenfels, near the Rhine, where the Prince of Prussia usually resided. He gave orders that Queen VICTORIA should be fêted from the moment of her arrival on Prussian territory, and devoted 400,000 thalers toward the expenses of this reception. * * * On the 11th of August she arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. It was thither that the King of Prussia came to meet her at the railway station. * * * He at once conducted her to the Castle of Stolzenfels, where she was entertained with splendor, and remained only three days. It may be remarked that in this reception the Queen had the unpleasantness of seeing her husband treated merely as a simple Prince of the third class. This etiquette was particularly disagreeable to her, as she had much difficulty in not showing her host that it was so. We may next refer to the meeting of the Emperor NICHOLAS and the young Emperor of Austria in September, 1853. The latter, notwithstanding the obligations Austria had incurred toward Russia, did not go to meet the Emperor NICHOLAS. He contented himself with joining him at Olmutz; but from Olmutz he conducted him to the frontiers of the Austrian dominions. These two occurrences do not afford us any very clear information with regard to the circumstances for which we are preparing. France is, moreover, in the matter of courtesy, accustomed rather to set examples than to follow them. Where will the Emperor go to meet the Queen of Great Britain if she comes in person? Or will the Emperor await the Queen at St. Cloud, contenting himself with having her received at the port of disembarkation by Prince NAPOLEON, who would be charged to accompany her to St. Cloud? On the other hand, it is to be remarked that Prince ALBERT, who came to meet the Emperor and Empress, is not King; he is only Royal Highness, the husband of the Queen. Moreover, the Queen of England did not come to the capital, although the presence of our Empress, whose rank, if not sovereign, is very superior to Prince ALBERT's, might have induced her to add somewhat to the politeness of the ceremonial adopted on this point. But, on the other hand, it is not with a political visit, but purely with one of politeness, that we are now concerned, and it is natural and necessary, in France especially, to receive it with a courtesy which shall not be spoiled by some detail of etiquette. It is essential to recognize the woman as well as the Queen. All the politeness in our manners will be in good taste, and there will be nothing to compromise the dignity of the country in the person of the Sovereign, in so far that he represents this, because such infractions of etiquette, when a woman is concerned, cannot be drawn into precedents. It is in the ordinary relations of society, it is the man who under all circumstances goes to meet the woman, it ought to be the same between Sovereign and Sovereign; and if the British Parliament has permitted the Queen to pay a visit on the Continent to her august ally, it expects, without doubt, to see her received in a manner worthy of the two nations, and the citizens of the three kingdoms will all be sensible to whatever courteous attentions the Sovereign of France may lavish on the Queen whom they confide to us. It seems, then, that under present circumstances, the Emperor may despise etiquette, and that every infraction of the etiquette peculiar to sovereigns will turn to the advantage of personal convenience and international sympathy. Prince ALBERT, who came to meet their Majesties at Dover, is not King, but he is in some sort so in the eyes of the Queen of England. To enhance his rank in her presence is to please her, and good taste is thus in accord with Imperial hospitality.

The Cost of Clubbing a Boston Merchant—A Sergeant and a Patrolman Fined $30 Each.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 9.

The case of Mr. SAMUEL F. LOTHROP, commission merchant, of Milk-street, charging Sergt. MAYNARD and Patrolman JOSEPH E. PORTER, of the Fourth Police Precinct, with having committed an aggravated assault on him on the evening of the 4th of November last, while he was standing at the junction of Washington and Common streets, came up in the Municipal Court, before Judge BACON, yesterday afternoon. Mr. SAMUEL F. LOTHROP, the complainant, was first examined. He stated that he was standing at the corner of the streets above mentioned, just opposite his residence on Washington-street, and had just came out of a store where he had expected to meet a friend; not seeing him, he, with another friend, took up his position on the street to wait for him, and yawned; Sergt. MAYNARD came up at the moment and asked what was the matter, and advised him to go home to bed; Officer PORTER then came up, struck him, knocked his hat off, swore at him, and ordered him to pick up his hat; witness then went over to his house and stood inside the gate, and told the officers that they had no right to strike him, and that there, at least, he was safe from them; one of them then struck him, and, by the advice of his friend, he went to the Seventh Police Station, and on the way the Sergeant pinched his wrist often and very severely; witness asked him if that was necessary, but it was continued just the same; on arriving at the Police Station Officer PORTER made a charge against him, but the Lieutenant in charge dismissed the case, and witness went home; on the next day witness was sick, in consequence of the treatment he had received, and was attended by Dr. GREEN. A short recess was then taken, and at 2½ the evidence was continued, when Sergt. MAYNARD and Officer PORTER were called up. Their testimony was to the effect that LOTHROP had yawned in what they conceived to be an insulting manner; that he had been pushed into the street, and his hat knocked off; that they had followed him to the gate of his house, and thence taken him to the Station, and that both LOTHROP and HAVEN (who dined with Mr. LOTHROP on the evening of the assault) were, to appearance, intoxicated. Other testimony was given in of an unimportant character, and the arguments of counsel made. The Court decided against the policemen, and fined them $30 and costs—$15 and half the costs each.

Melancholy Accident—A Boy Swept Over The Genesee Falls.

From the Rochester Democrat-Chronicle, Dec. 9.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, a heart-rending accident occurred at the New-York Central Railroad bridge, above the Upper Falls. Three young lads named FREDDY BACH, CHRISTOPHER SPEIS, and GEORGE LOUNER, while crossing the bridge on their way to the Allen-street German Lutheran school, the cap of one of the lads was either blown off by the wind, or thrown into the river by young BACH. The cap floated down to a distance of about six or seven feet from the edge of the Falls, where it lodged against a stone-boat which had been used by Mr. CURTIS in constructing the pier at Main-street Bridge, and had been taken there for convenience. It is said that young BACH, regretting what he had done in throwing his comrade's cap into the river, at once volunteered to recover it. He immediately descended one of the bridge piers to the stone wall which separates the mill-race on the east side from the channel of the river. From the wall he crossed through a rapid but not very deep channel of water to a broad bank of earth which had been temporarily deposited in the river, and thence through comparatively still and shallow water to the stone-boat, where he recovered the cap. On his return he had reached the east side of the earth bank, and was in the act of stepping into the water to cross to the stone wall, when the earth, which had been undermined, gave way, and he was thrown lengthwise into the current, and before he could recover himself or regain his feet, he was swept over the fearful precipice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ART IN THE NETHERLANDS. By H. TAINE. Translated by J. DURAND. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT. 1871.

This brilliant essay traces the rise and progress of Dutch art as an outgrowth of the race, habits, and characteristics of the Dutch people. It is clearly as well as learnedly written, although there are physiologists, as well as painters, who will take exception to some of its statements. M. TAINE is always cheerful and entertaining, herein widely differing from his brother art-critic, Mr. RUSKIN, whose Cassandra-like utterances have grown of late exaggerated and tiresome. After lecturing for three years on painting in Italy, M. TAINE resolved to treat his pupils to a year of painting in the Netherlands, and the lectures before us constitute the fruit of this resolution. Setting out with the broad and tempting generalization which divides European art into two classes, inspired respectively by the Latin and the Germanic spirit, M. TAINE shows how the Italians are the best artists of the one school, and the Flemings and Dutch of the other. Thus, he infers, in studying the history of art along with these two races, we are studying the history of modern art with its greatest, while most opposite, representatives.

M. TAINE separates his treatise into what he calls "Permanent Causes" and "Historic Epochs." The permanent causes are (1) Race, (2) the Nation, (3) Art, and the epochs are four, coming down to the present time. M. TAINE is nearly always sparkling and plausible, and his matter is entertaining if not always absolutely convincing. We may not be always able to accept his postulates, or to admit the force of his arguments; but certainly none can deny the fascinating merits of his style. We have, however, to object to this distinguished critic, that he impresses us with the suspicion that he secretly thinks his method of illustrating a subject is quite as important as the subject itself. If this surmise be well founded, the consequence is to be apprehended of a loss of simplicity and candor, and the sacrifice of accuracy to rhetorical embellishment. Yet even admitting this, the charm of M. TAINE's diction is great, and there are few writers or lecturers who manage so constantly to amuse while ostensibly instructing their audience. This volume, like the preceding, *Italy*, from the same hand, will be read with infinite pleasure by many who are quite ignorant of the technicalities of painting.

SICKNESS—ITS TRIALS AND BLESSINGS. New Edition. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.: New-York.

No name appears on the title page of this little volume, but it is the work of an English lady, Mrs. F. C. MASSINGBERD. An invalid for a long term of years, she found consolation in thoughts and studies which are here imparted for the benefit of other afflicted persons in the same situation. The scope of the essay may be inferred from the headings of the parts, which are devoted, respectively, to the "Manner of Looking on Sickness," "Trials and Temptations of Sickness," "Relative Trials," "Temptations," "Duties and Responsibilities of Sickness," "The Blessings of Sickness," "Miscellaneous," "Convalescence," "Death." Written by a communicant of the Church of England, the book contains nothing out of harmony with the teachings of that body. It does not, however, profess to be an exponent of dogmatic theology, and has much that may be read with interest and profit by believers of nearly all shades of opinion. The style is that of a cultivated gentlewoman, and there is strength in the composition, as well as delicacy and good taste.

EPISODES AND LYRIC PIECES. By ROBERT KELLEY WEEKS. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT. 1870.

There is much sweetness in these poems, perhaps, sometimes, too much. Mr. WEEKS has imagination, and a fine ear to help his culture and reading, and some of his verses are graceful and melodious. Indeed, among our younger poets, we scarcely think of a name that seems more promising than his. Certainly there is no one who surpasses him in the merits of euphony, neatness and self-restraint, and if Mr. WEEKS could only forget what he has admired in others—he will do so soon, if we mistake not, in the sense to be desired—he would become as original as he is now pleasing. He is one of the writers who need hardly fear being too rugged. His muse needs to be fed on iron rather than honey. Yet these suggestions are perhaps needless, since there are manifest tokens about the various poems in the volume before us that mark the gaps of time between their composition, and indicate a progressive increase of vigor. We sincerely hope Mr. WEEKS will fulfill the promise of the poems now published. There is much in them to admire, and we are not so rich in young poetic genius that we can afford to pass by without hearty commendation attempts that evince the possession of so much ability.

MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By HENRY FRANCIS LYTE, M. A., Late Incumbent of Lower Brixton, Devon. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Rev. Mr. LYTE having written some hymns that became highly esteemed—the well-known "Abide with Me" being one of the number—subsequently published a collection of poems, chiefly religious, for which there has been for some time in England a continued demand. The poems were issued originally in two volumes, but are now given us in one. Mr. LYTE's recommending qualities are unaffected piety, uncommon ease, and fluency of versification, and the habitual use of simple forms of expression. This poetry is of the kind that is not easily forgotten, and so possesses one of the best elements of popularity. This volume will be by many eagerly sought and carefully treasured among devotional lyrics of the better literary order.

CONSOLATION AND COMFORT FOR THE AFFLICTED. Edited by Rev. C. E. KENNEWAY. With a preface by SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D. D., Lord Bishop of Winchester. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co.

Dr. WILBERFORCE tells us, in his preface, that "this is the fruit of the long and patient acquaintance of a renewed soul with the precious discipline of weakness and pain." The work consists mainly of extracts, although there is a good deal of original writing by the compiler. Bishop Hall, Cecil, Robert Boyle, Thomas à Kempis, H. Manning, G. T. Noel, Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Leighton, and J. H. Newman are the chief authors laid under contribution to make up a book whose merit can thereby be partly estimated. It is a very choice collection of edifying reading.

A CHILD'S DREAM OF A STAR. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated by HAMMATT BILLINGS. FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.

A beautifully illustrated reproduction of DICKENS' well-known sketch. Mr. BILLINGS has done almost as much to produce a charming Christmas book as the author, and the printers have been faultless in the part of the work intrusted to them. It is altogether one of the handsomest gift books of the year.

THE CHILDREN'S WEEK. Seven Stories for Seven Days. By R. W. RAYMOND. Illustrated. J. B. FORD & Co.

A collection of stories wherein the marvelous and the familiar are very skillfully commingled. The writer has caught the true spirit of the German fairy romancers, and will, doubtless, succeed in being excessively popular with the juvenile readers of the holiday season. The illustrations are more than usually good, and add greatly to the charm of the book.

THE WOMAN AND HER ACCUSERS. A plea for the Midnight Mission, delivered in several of the Churches of New-York and Brooklyn. By W. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., &c. New-York: PLINY F. SMITH. 1870.

Dr. MUHLENBERG offers in this handsome volume his eloquent and judiciously expressed appeal in behalf of fallen women, together with interesting correspondence on the subject from various quarters. The book is sold for the benefit of the Midnight Mission, and all who purchase it will have the satisfaction of contributing their mite to so worthy a purpose. Those, however, who wish to be more liberal, and there must be many such, can send their offerings to the publisher, Mr. PLINY F. SMITH, at No. 26 Nassau-street, New-York, that gentleman being also the Treasurer for the Mission.

—*Lost in the Fog*, by JAMES DE MILLE, (LEE & SHEPARD,) is a boys' book, the third of the "B. O. W. C." series, and as full of rollicking fun, stirring adventure and graphic description as the two preceding. The adventures here narrated are chiefly "moving incidents by flood," and the pronounced fondness of boys for all relating to the sea and ships will doubtless render the volume a special favorite.

—*The Children's Crusade*, an episode of the Thirteenth Century, by GEORGE ZABRISKIE GRAY, (HURD & HOUGHTON,) is rather a historical study for young and old than a juvenile book. The story of a very marvelous incident of mediæval history is told with great power and in a manner calculated to enchain the interest of the reader. The type, paper, and binding give an appropriate suggestion of the antique, and combine to form a very superb volume.

—*How Could He Escape?* By Mrs. JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT. (The National Temperance Society,) is a tale illustrative of the temptation incident to strong drink, and the ruin to which its use may lead. It is very conscientiously written, and deserves a place among the gift literature of the season.

Juvenile Books.

—*Little Pussy Willow*, by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.,) is a girls' story of the very best kind, full of nature, homely sentiment, and common sense. Amid all the sensational and highly-spiced narratives which it is becoming customary to prepare for juvenile palates, this piece of genuinely realistic story-telling cannot fail to be acceptable and popular.

—*The Merman and the Figure-Head*, a Christmas story, by CLARA F. GUERNSEY, (J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) A tale of great originality and quaintness. It contains a singular mixture of Grecian mythology, New-England superstition, and Salem social life of the olden time, and yet these oddly compounded ingredients are so handled as to produce a highly fascinating Christmas story.

—*Elm Homestead*, by Mrs. M. O. JOHNSON, (J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.,) contains pleasant sketches of the rural life of New-Hampshire, suitable for juvenile appreciation.

—*We Girls—a Home Story*, by Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, (FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.) A gossipy, straightforward sort of tale for young ladies and gentlemen. It has no pretensions to any art in the construction of the narrative, being mainly concerned with the commonplace daily life of a not very remarkable family. Nevertheless, it will repay perusal, and leave a healthy impression behind it.

New Magazines.

—*Scribner's Monthly*, for January, 1871. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co.—When we state that there are twenty-three different articles in this part of a magazine already popular, everybody will at once perceive that the promise made by the publishers, of placing before their readers an attractive holiday number, has been fully redeemed. There is something to please every taste in these pages. The young will find several stories of the character which they delight in at the Christmas season. Those who are disposed for serious reading will also discover that they have been well provided for. The first article is descriptive of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and beside being written in an agreeable vein is profusely illustrated. Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, contributes a weird story, not without a good moral, entitled the "Goblin of the Ice." The editor has written a Christmas Carol, set to music by Mr. GEORGE G. HUSS. The story of "Lucky Peer," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, will please all the old admirers of that favorite writer. Mr. L. L. CROUNSE contributes an article of special interest on "How we Escaped War with Spain," and a paper on Strasbourg after the surrender, illustrated with views taken expressly for this number of *Scribner's*, will be welcome to every reader. We cannot attempt to review all the twenty-three articles contained in this number, but we may fairly say that a more interesting or varied miscellany it would be very hard to produce. Dr. J. G. HOLLAND is evidently determined to make the magazine a success, and his publishers very liberally second his endeavors.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1871. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.—The publishers of the *Atlantic*, stimulated by the competition of their younger rivals, have been determined to bring "all the talents" to the production of the first number for the new year. When the names of LONGFELLOW, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, J. G. WHITTIER, T. W. HIGGINSON and W. D. HOWELLS are among the contributors, very little more need be said to convince the public that the *Atlantic* nobly keeps up its character. Mr. HOWELLS' paper describes a year's residence in a Venetian palace—and upon the whole it is the most interesting chapter even in this unusually excellent number. Senator WILSON's article on the "New Departure of the Republican Party," will disappoint its readers—it is barren of really valuable suggestions, is excessively prosy and dull, ill-written in many parts, and contains no ideas which have not long been familiar to the party. It is surely rather an anachronism to recommend "unification" as one of the points in what Senator WILSON is pleased to call the "New Departure" of the Republicans. The article is all "Words, words, words."—Mr. FIELDS' paper on our "Whispering Gallery" is doubtless interesting, but it seems a pity that a writer like THACKERAY should not be able to converse with a friend without having his careless sayings presented to the world, years after his death, as characteristic of the man. Mr. THACKERAY evidently threw off all formality in talking with Mr. FIELDS, but he probably never suspected that his idle jests and "chaff" would be set down in print. His ironical allusions to his own power of speech-making seem to have been taken in earnest by Mr. FIELDS, and consequently THACKERAY is made to appear as a great egotist, when in reality he was one of the simplest and least "conceited" men of his time. Mr. FIELDS records his recollections in the spirit of a great lover of THACKERAY, but it is to be regretted that friends should take the trouble to recollect such trivial incidents. Few men would like all their careless sayings to be printed in a book. The public taste for reminiscences of great men does not demand so great a sacrifice as Mr. FIELDS seems to have been willing to make.

The Unconstitutional Tax on Railroad Receipts in Maryland—Action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 10.

The case of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the trial of which has excited so much attention, not less on account of the large sum of money demanded and refused, than of the constitutional questions involved, came to a sudden termination in the Superior Court on Friday morning by a decision of Judge DOBBIN, which left the finding of a verdict for the defendant by the jury a mere matter of form.

There is one ground on which Judge DOBBIN bases his decision, which, if well taken, is conclusive; and that is that the money legally exacted belongs to the passengers who have paid it. Of course it cannot belong to two parties at the same time, and if it is the passenger's it cannot be the State's. As a practical question the fact that it belongs to the passengers amounts to nothing at all, because no considerable part of it could ever be recovered. As a question of law, however, it stops the State from setting up a claim to the money. We presume that now, in view of the decision, the Company will immediately reduce the rate of fare to Washington, and therefore refuse the further collection of a tax that does not belong to it. There is another fact connected with this decision that is worthy of mention, and that is the gradual melting away of the extreme doctrine of State Rights. Year after year the Supreme Court of the United States has been asserting the rights of the citizens of the United States, as against all State enactments that would seek to abridge them, and this last dictum of an orthodox Maryland Court, is not the least emphatic. The right which every citizen of the United States has to travel to the capital of the country, or to whatever other place he chooses, cannot be taxed, either by an express levy per capita, or by a provision in a railroad charter that increases the price of his passage. This decision, when viewed in the light of the times when they were gentlemen of intelligence and even lawyers of ability, who asserted that the citizens of the United States had not even the right to cross Maryland soil without her permission, seems strange indeed. After the above was placed in type we received an announcement that "in pursuance of the purpose announced in the report of the Finance Committee, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has ordered an immediate reduction of twenty per cent.—the whole amount of the State tax—to be made on the fare of $1 50 now charged between Baltimore and Washington, thus reducing the fare between the points named to $1 20. This reduction will commence Saturday morning. A corresponding reduction has been ordered in the fares at the several stations on the Washington branch." This action of the railroad authorities will give general satisfaction to the traveling public.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Chief-Justice LAWRENCE, of Illinois, is a candidate for the United States Senate.

Complete returns of the Michigan Legislature show that the Republicans have forty majority on joint ballot.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, is able to leave his room and walk about, and there is now every reason to believe that his health will soon be fully restored.

The Syracuse *Journal* opposes universal amnesty now, thinking that the men who misled the South in the past are not the men to lead and direct in its new life.

Major CHARLES A. STOTT, who is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Lowell, Mass., is said to be the first native of the city ever nominated for that office.

Somebody thought it advisable to run a temperance candidate for Congressman-at-large in Illinois. The people did not agree with him. In fifty-nine counties he received not a vote.

Col. WEIR BOYD announces that he is an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Georgia, and the friends of the regular Democratic candidate do not like it.

The new Democratic Congressman from North Carolina is reminded by the Raleigh *Standard* that his first duty is to secure a daily mail from that place to Fayetteville, over the Chatham Road.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* is earnest in its condemnation of the manner in which Congressman BOWEN and Senator SAWYER are conducting the contest for the seat of Mr. DE LARGE in the National House of Representatives.

Col. EDMOND PENDLETON, of Botetourt County, is a Conservative candidate for the Senate from Virginia. One of his friends claims that a more thorough gentleman, a brighter scholar and a better legal mind cannot be found in the State.

It seems to be a question in Massachusetts whether it is more "improper" for a clergyman's daughter to write letters to members of the Legislature soliciting votes for her father as chaplain than it is for a clergyman's son to write similar letters.

Any change in the present tax on whisky is opposed by the Lexington, (Ky.) *Press*, which is persuaded that the effect of the over-supply, reported in 1869, will be counteracted in a great degree by the small amount reported in 1870, and that the best thing for the trade would be for Congress to let the matter alone.

The Providence *Journal* asks why our Government should not pay the French spoliation claims, and, alluding to the proposed purchase of the *Alabama* claims, says equity requires that we pay for what we have already taken and made use of before we make a new investment of the same kind.

The approaching election of a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, is exciting discussion in Michigan. Mr. HOWARD is a candidate for re-election, and among the Republicans urged for the position are Congressman AUSTIN BLAIR, (who was a prominent candidate for the position six years ago,) and THOS. W. FERRY, and Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, of Grand Rapids.

Again have the Democratic State Executive Committee of Georgia appealed to the members of the party to perfect at once their county organizations, and to rally unitedly around the regular nominees. Independent candidates are told they must have the magnanimity and patriotism to withdraw, on the penalty of being abandoned to the defeat they deserve.

A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thinks that the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire will ultimately lie between Hon. B. J. COLE, of Gilford, Rev. JAMES PIKE, of South Newmarket, and Hon. E. A. STRAW, of Manchester, though Hon. HORTON D. WALKER, of Portsmouth, Gen. NATT HEAD, of Manchester, and Hon. J. D. OTTERSON, of Nashua, will have supporters.

Hon. JOHN H. CALDWELL, independent candidate for Congress for both terms in the Third District of Georgia, has withdrawn in favor of the Republican candidates. He says that he has canvassed the district thoroughly, and is convinced that his continuing to run will secure the election of the Democratic candidate, while his withdrawal will render it certain that Republicans will be elected. He advises all his friends and supporters to ignore the differences heretofore existing, and to unite in support of the nominees of the party.

Through a printer's error 355 votes intended for MICHAEL DONAHUE, a Republican candidate for State Senator in Illinois, were cast in one county for PATRICK DONOHUE, and his Democratic opponent, WILLIAM H. NORTH, was consequently elected by 222 plurality. The certificate of election was awarded to Mr. NORTH, but he has written a letter in which he says that as he is fully satisfied that it was the intention of the 355 voters in Moultrie County to vote for MICHAEL DONAHUE, he cannot honorably accept the certificate of election.

The re-election of Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, is not received unfavorably by the Conservative Press. The Charleston *News* accepts his good promises for the future, and assures him that as long as he labors for the good of the whole State, without regard to class or party, it, at all events, will not rake up needlessly the ashes of the past. And the Columbia *Phœnix* says that had the minority in the Legislature been called upon to make a choice between the Radical candidates, they would very generally have voted for Senator ROBERTSON as the least objectionable man.

After careful consideration of the subject, and much inquiry of men from various parts of New-Hampshire, the Concord *Statesman*, the leading Republican paper in the State, has come to the conclusion that as general usage of political parties and the current of public sentiment in the State sustain the rotation doctrine, Republican success at the annual election in March will be more fully assured by an entirely new Congressional ticket than by continuing any present member upon it. And this, too, although the probability is that the candidates, if new men be taken, will not surpass the present delegation in ability, political constancy and diligence in the discharge of their public duties.

Dissatisfied with the policy and course of the State Administration in Texas, the Austin *Republican* advises the Liberal Republicans to unite with the Democrats in a "conservative" movement, similar to that which won success in Virginia and elsewhere. The *Republican* complains that the course of Gov. DAVIS has driven the two United States Senators, and many other able members of the Republican Party, from it. At the same time the Calvert *Tribune* devotes an article to the two Senators, in which they are called Republican backsliders, and are condemned in round terms for selfishness and want of sincerity.

Daring Burglary in Onondaga County—A House Entered by Armed Men, the Owner Shot and $20,000 in Mortgages Carried off.

From the Syracuse Journal, Dec. 7.

One of the boldest and most successful robberies ever perpetrated in Onondaga County occurred at an early hour, on Tuesday morning last, at the house of AMBROSE S. MABIE, who resides about a quarter of a mile east of Hartsville, in the town of Manlius. About 2 o'clock, Mr. MABIE was unceremoniously awakened from his slumber by a rough shake, and on opening his eyes, saw, by the light of a "bull's-eye" lamp, partially opened, two men standing in the bed-room, one of whom demanded his (MABIE's) money and bonds. MABIE remarked that he had no money or bonds, and without more ado, one of the men presented a pistol and fired, the ball striking and entering the cheek of Mr. MABIE, just beneath the eye, and striking the cheek-bone, glanced upward, coming out at the temple. Mr. MABIE then informed the robbers that the key of his safe was in a trunk, pointing it out to them, and telling them to take his watch, which hung on the wall, and to go to the barn and take his horse, or anything they wanted, only to spare their lives. The hired man, on hearing the shot, came down-stairs, and on entering the room off from the bedroom, was seized by another man and forced up against the wall, and with a pistol to each side of his head was told to "hush," and not to "stir," or he was "a dead man." One of the robbers, of whom there were four, entered the servant girl's room and told her to lie still and not to "open her head," or she would "get a knife into her." Finding the key, the safe was unlocked and ransacked, and a tin box, containing mortgages and notes and between $60 and $100 in money was taken out. The robbers then forced the hired man into the bedroom with the others, and telling them if one of them "stirred or said a word" they would get shot, and closing the door, went off. The inmates of the room remained quiet for upward of half an hour, supposing that the robbers were ransacking the house, but finally hearing no noise in the house, the hired man ventured out and found the robbers had gone. The wound of Mr. MABIE is not of a dangerous character, and the ball was subsequently found on the floor of the room. On examining, it was found that the rascals had carried off, in addition to the money, between $15,000 and $20,000 in mortgages and notes. The mortgages and notes will not avail the robbers anything, as payment has been stopped.

RELIGIOUS.

DEVELOPING MANHOOD.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Human Character, with Thoughts on Existing Forms of Government.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached before a large congregation, as usual, yesterday morning, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "The Development of Mind, and the Responsibilities Attached Thereto." He took for his text the seventeenth and eighteenth verses of the eighth chapter of Mark:

"And when Jesus knew it, he saith unto them, why reason ye, because ye have no bread? perceive ye not yet, neither understand? have ye your heart yet hardened?

Having eyes, see ye not? and having ears, hear ye not? and do ye not remember?"

By way of introduction, Mr. BEECHER said that for the proper interpretation of much of Scripture considerable attention is required to be given to the difference between our language and that in which it was written; to the difference that there is between Oriental modes of thought and our own modern method of thinking and methods of expression. And this, said he, is eminently the case with much of the teaching of our Lord. His style was full of enigma. The rebuke administered in the text to the disciples was called out by their misapprehension of His reference to the leaven of the Pharisees, which they evidently understood as relating merely to bread; not seeing in it any reference to the Pharisee spirit. In using the words of the text Jesus took a special mode of saying that every man is responsible for the use of his faculties. Men are equipped with all faculties necessary for their guidance, and they are held responsible for the right use of them, and for the judgments reached by means of them. There are no substitutes for a man's own judgment in the world. However many things there may be in which men may transfer a part of this responsibility, to others there is left a grand central element in every man that is untransferable, and every man must think and find out truth for himself, the value of which will be determined by his having discovered it. All light received from others upon the problems of life must be merely collateral. This is the moral economy in which all nature's laws are administered, and in which all spiritual laws are administered. Every attempt to shift that responsibility is to be viewed with regret, because its efforts must to a great extent interfere with the development of healthful character. No puppet ever runs wrong. Make a doll and it will go just as you want it for a hundred years, and if merely going right was all that is required of men, they could have been made after a different pattern with a great saving of material. People seem to think that right living is all that is required of them, but right living is only a means to an end. The Divine idea in the creation of the world is evidently to produce manhood, and going right is simply the way by which men are to arrive at that object. With men to find out what is right is of as much use as going right. It is the exertion made in finding out truth that forms the foundation for true manhood. To be like God—that is the design for which God is working in the heavens and on the earth—and the method by which he works is by laying on every man the responsibility of the use of the faculties which God has given him—giving them patterns, giving them law, but giving them none of these in such a degree as to interfere with active liberty. This is strikingly illustrated by our relation to the sensual world. We are held responsible here for every mistake, confronted by responsibility at every turn. If a man says to me, "That is a level plain," when there is a precipice before me, and I, in defiance of my own senses, walk over it, I am bound to suffer for making the mistake. We suffer for all mistakes whether we intend to do right or not. I am a pope, I am a sovereign in the use of my faculties, and it is designed that I shall form my own judgments and accept the results that flow from them. The early part of our life is consumed in learning how to be human beings, and we rise by fixed gradations from the exercise of our limbs to the use of reason and the direction of the sentiments. Books may help us to train our senses, but no person can ever dispossess me of the belief that I am primarily bound to find out by the use of my senses all the truth in the sphere in which they act. It is best for man's own sake that he is held responsible for his own judgment and action. Men are continually seeking to find out ways of removing this responsibility. Some think that when the millennial day comes all business will run smoothly; that men will come into every thing easily, find everything done to hand and have no responsibility. Never! Never! If men is to be made into a tool it has got to go into the fire; and there never will come a day when a man can be made a man except by going into the fire and on to the anvil. No man ever becomes expert in business by easy ways. No man ever becomes possessed of real power except after probation, and a probation that implies perplexity and blunders overcome. God may have made another world where all this is different, but I speak of the earth as it is, and after man has been experimenting on it for six thousand years. No man can be born into the world without being compelled to find its secrets for himself. No man can transmit his experience to anybody else. Man is made to find things out. A father, after having suffered and blundered in life, is naturally anxious to give his child the benefit of his experience, but it is useless. The boy must have his own experience, and bump his head with unlimited freedom. Everybody is made to go through that school, and those who are not willing to do so have no business in the world.

A government that undertakes to think for its people dwarfs them. Such is a fool's idea of a Government—a paternal government; a government of purity, a government for idiots, the tendency of which is to make men machines. There never was a government that undertook to think for men that made men worth having. Even Judaism was a failure, linked as it was to the most exalted form of theocracy; and all subsequent attempts have ended likewise. Minute laws of conduct, if they are set up to supersede thought and the power to act as independent citizens, make machine men. Such a life is not worth having. It is not in analogy to nature. It may make fine cities and splendid empires. But the thing wanted is not to make grand cities but to make grand citizens. It is not the magnificent empire but the aggregate of people full of intelligence. We are too much inclined at the present day to count power by cities, churches and nations in the aggregate, not seeing that there may be more of these than the individual, and that the grand object of existence is lost. We have a great deal to find out that has not been told us. We have guides, but still man is superior to them. Man is not to be judged by his creed or his church, for he is superior to circumstances. All helps are good except the help that smothers self-help. All helps are to be employed as so many excitements to individual action. All other men's thinkings are good if they make you think. Then human thought is like manure, valued not for its own sake, but for that which it tends to produce. So all thinking, teaching and experience are good to man only as so many stimulants to develope in him more power than he would have without them—always good when they help him along, never when they supersede individual action. There are but two exceptions to this rule: these are children, and those persons who are children all their life long. There is also special provision to be made for the feeble, but these are all exceptional. Our Democratic institutions, in which we are now intensely interested around New-York and Brooklyn, may be fitly considered as opposed to the paternal or autocratic form of government. Returned popinjays who have visited Europe, are forever surfeiting us with their talk about the splendors of Paris, as compared with New-York; the security of person and property at all hours and in every part in the former; indeed, with them there is nothing like autocracy, and democracy appears to be beneath their contempt. The purity of autocracy is specially talked about, although the truth is, there are more jobs under Kings than there ever were in a democracy. The Government is altogether one grand job.

Order is good and desirable, but the strong robust manhood that is born of turbulent democracy is more so. There may be much that is wrong. In the long run the population brought up in a city where citizens are free and manage their own affairs, will be superior to those brought up under a paternal government. No, though there are undoubtedly monstrous evils existing, that might be removed by the sacrifice of the citizens' rights, we prefer to preserve the citizen and wait for the time and the men to remove those evils. Autocracy is better than democracy in a hundred ways, but it does not make men, and the latter is to be preferred because it does. If your conception of a Government is that of a machine, in which all the parts of the machine perform their work with the utmost regularity, autocracy is what you want, but if you want a Government that will develop manhood, make men strong and vigorous, then you cannot have one of those regular machines. You have got to let them knock their heads at will; you have got to let them fall, and learn by falling to walk straight. Sometimes, when the constitution is not strong it breaks down before the correction is made; but if the constitution is strong, there is no fear of the result. At this point Mr. BEECHER passed on to a consideration of the condition of the Jews when the Bible was given to them, and showed that Moses laid down the rules of conduct touching their daily life referred to there, because they were, to all intents and purposes, children, unfit to think for themselves. He added, also, that because a thing may be good for a people in their infancy, that it does not follow that that will be best for them when they become of age. Opposed, however, he said, to all this system of creeds and boundary lines, is Christianity. It throws man back upon himself, and says "Think!" But it does not follow from this that we are not to have rules of conduct in regard to life in general, we are; but the difference is that we make them for ourselves and retain them only when we find them to be useful. Creeds, churches, priests, all are but things of the day and have no right to exist a moment longer than they continue to be of service to us. All things point to the development of manhood, and are only to be commended in so far as they tend to produce that result. In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER quoted the words of the text and declared that reason lies at the root of Christianity, but that only in so far as men use that faculty, in common with others, and direct their life accordingly, are they entitled to the name of Christian.

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL preached last evening at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, in behalf of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association, connected with the church. He selected his text from Ecclesiastes, seventh chapter and tenth verse: "Say not thou, what is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning them." The sermon was a very eloquent and impressive one, of which the following is a brief outline: There is a tendency, he said, among men to find fault with their own age. The evils of their own day they personally feel, and therefore they make more impression than those of which they have only heard. This is peculiarly recognized in aged people. Passing such a judgment is at least useless. If the days are bad, let them try to make them better. The classical writers among the heathens used to speak of their golden age as past. Christianity teaches them to look forward to their golden age. The speaker then referred to some of the hopeful signs of the present age. First, independence of thought, which was not characteristic of former times. Such men as ARISTOTLE and PLATO cannot any longer exercise that slavish power over the human mind to which their followers were obedient, nor is the influence of the State or Church as great as it used to be. In fact all restraints to independence of thought being removed, men are running into the contrary extreme, and the present cultivation of physical science is attended with some danger. Lord BACON has said, "a little learning tends to drive men away from God, but more learning brings them back." The second hopeful feature of the age was, according to Dr. HALL, a widening and deepening humanity, which is owing in a great measure to the study of ethnology, which corroborates the truth of Scripture, that all mankind, regardless of color or clime, are of one blood. Increasing religious feeling also tends to produce a like desirable result. As proof of the humanity of the age, he referred to the improvements effected in reference to the laws of labor and the treatment of the criminal classes. The great popularity of the works of CHARLES DICKENS is a proof not so much of the kindness of heart of the author, as of the existence of a wide-spread humanitarian feeling among his contemporaries. The third evidence of the advancement of the age is the missionary spirit in this connection. The speaker traced the rise of the missionary spirit after the Reformation, and the influences under which it most truly flourishes. He passed a tribute to a church established in Ireland, from which, even at a very early period, missionaries were sent to all parts of Europe. Christian union, he continued, is the fourth bright characteristic of our time. He spoke of the discussions which have lately taken place in reference to joint commissions, as evidences of a desire to cultivate Christian union, and said that much of the religious dissension which has existed owed its origin to the early customs of England and Scotland, which bound the Church and State affairs together. At present the greatest obstacle to Christian unity is found where the sacerdotal is elevated to a position of too much importance. The fifth hopeful sign of the age is an earnest desire to judge things practically; and the sixth and last referred to by Dr. HALL was an increasing effort for practical work on the part of Christian people. Both of these points were dwelt upon with much eloquence, and were earnestly commended. He then spoke of the Young Men's Association of the Church, and commended it to the support of the congregation. He appealed to the young men not to bring discredit on the cause of Christianity by a want of harmony between their words and deeds, but to live soberly, wisely, and according to the teachings of Christ.

In conclusion, he said they had no cause for despondency, but rather should feel hopeful. They stand on a sure foundation, and can look forward to a bright, golden age.

At the conclusion of the sermon a collection was taken up in aid of the Young Men's Social and Benevolent Association.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Self-Reliance—Discourse by Rev. Merrill Richardson, at the Congregational Church, Corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-Street.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, preached yesterday morning on the subject of "Self-reliance," selecting his text from the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, eleventh verse, "As the eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them upon her wings," &c. The reverend gentleman instituted a comparison between the conduct of the eagle in the management of its young as portrayed in the text, and that of God in fulfillment of the design of creation. If permitted to remain in its nest without the exercise of its faculties, the eaglet could never soar the mountain summits and approach even the midday sun; so man can never attain his God-like destiny without the development of his own inherent resources. History, he said, afforded no instance where a nation or a people became pre-eminently distinguished unless through a sea of struggle and sacrifice. Greece, by its early sufferings and trials, gave to the world a literature and an art which has left an impression that time cannot efface. By similar efforts from a horde of barbarians, Rome became the leader of the world, and it was only after forty years' privations in the wilderness, the Israelites were rewarded with the Land of Promise. It was never known that God molded an individual or a people of his own motion to a perfect state of being; the determination must proceed from themselves, and, like the eagle, He will then cheerfully lend His sustaining support. In the fulfillment of this purpose no difficulties should dishearten the effort. They should be impressed with a feeling of self-reliance, and, heedless of occasional reverses, strive on for the desired end. The pride of success was full of honor, and the knowledge of our exertions doubled the consciousness of power. This feeling of self-reliance, and the operation of our natural faculties, he maintained, did not diminish our self-dependence on God, but, by bringing us into closer relationship with Him, increased it many fold. He observed that in every-day life there was apparently a greater amount of exertion displayed by the humbler classes than by the children of the wealthy, but there was more real joy in the consciousness of being our own providers than in the possession of millions. He counseled his young hearers to greater efforts in all their worldly affairs. True manhood is never reached in indolence; it is only secured by a determined purpose to be successful. They would make a great many blunders and mistakes in life, but these should not dishearten or discourage them, but rather stimulate and impel them forward. They should be above all petty meanness; they should struggle for Christian manliness, and its possession would afford a joy doubly sweetened by the knowledge that it was secured by their own efforts.

Memorial Services in the Fifty-Third-street Baptist Church—Interesting Exercises.

The last Lord's Day services of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church were held, yesterday morning and evening, in the old place of worship. On Sunday next the dedication services of the new house of worship will take place, commencing at 10½ A. M., at which time the dedicatory prayer will be offered by Rev. A. G. PALMER, D. D., and the dedication sermon preached by the pastor of the church, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON. There will also be memorial services on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. Yesterday morning the pastor, after the usual preliminary exercises, gave out the notices as to the order of proceedings during the three days of memorial services, after which he said he would make a few remarks to his congregation from First Samuel, twelfth chapter and twenty-fourth verse, although he was not prepared to give them a regular sermon, owing to the multiplicity of business of importance which he had had on his hands during the past week. The words of the text were spoken by the prophet Samuel to the children of Israel soon after they had offended the Lord by asking for a King to rule over them. The Israelites were reminded of the great and precious blessings which had been vouchsafed to them in times past. They had been brought out of Egypt and out of the house of bondage, after much tribulation, and by means of the strong outstretched hand of Jehovah. By a miracle they had passed through the Red Sea dry-shod, while their followers and persecutors were overwhelmed in the swiftly-rushing waters. When they had craved food in the wilderness, the manna was sent, and when almost dying of thirst, the smitten rock sent forth the cooling liquid, and they were saved from suffering and death. Further on they had a rich and plentiful harvest, but before the crop could be gathered the Lord sent a storm, which destroyed all. Then it was they murmured and found much fault with the Lord's dealings with them. Samuel the prophet admonished them to turn from their evil ways, and do righteously, to cease their complainings and worship God in spirit and in truth. The application the speaker sought to make of this was that God had been very good to that Church, and that they all had abundant reason for adoration. He had dealt mercifully with them. This he said was the last Sabbath they would worship in that room, and in taking a final leave of it as a regular place of Sabbath worship, all of the Church and congregation must feel more or less sad. The dearest spot on earth to him is "home, sweet home." How sweetly those beautiful lines had fallen upon many ears present when far away from the hearth-stone. It seemed like leaving home to leave that room as a place of worship. Those who had been born into the kingdom there could never regard it other than a sacred and hallowed spot.

After the conclusion of the morning sermon, the pastor stated that there was a debt on the church of some $51,000, a portion of which it was necessary to clear off immediately. The best plan which, after much deliberation, to liquidate it, was to divide it up into shares of $1,000 each. There was a floating debt of about $15,000, which the members of that church ought to raise at once. They did not propose to go into the new church crippled and embarrassed by debts of a floating nature. If they did, much of the good influence which they otherwise might exert would be neutralized or wholly lost. Other churches had been invited to come in and aid them in paying off the debt, but if his church did not raise the $15,000 before dedication day, he did not believe that the assistance from other churches would amount to $3,000. He then called for volunteer subscriptions, when WILLIAM BEDELL took two shares of $1,000 each. The Ladies' Aid Society, $2,000; Brother STEVENS, $2,000; the Board of Deacons, $1,000; the German Department, $500; Brother MARSHALL, $500; the Class of Lovers of Truth, $100. The person who was the last baptized in that Church gave $1,000, which the pastor said was in addition to those two magnificent doors in front of the edifice already contributed by him, and which could not have cost less than $800. A great number of others gave in smaller sums, making up the subscription to nearly $12,000 at the morning service. At the evening service this was increased, so that the amount required for the floating debt—$15,000—has been secured. It is proposed, hereafter, to use the room in which this church has formerly worshipped, as a chapel, for Sunday-school, prayer meetings, and lecture purposes. The new edifice is a fine stone structure, situated on Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The Young Man for the Times—Fourth Discourse of Rev. Dr. Newell.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL preached his fourth lecture in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church last evening, upon "The Young Man for the Times." His text was Proverbs, xviii., 21, "Death and life are in the power of the tongue." Oh! the stupendous power, he said, of human language in society, in business, in all the walks of life. In this age of action and swift communication, the words of the lecture, the press, the bar, the pulpit, and the private speaker, are almost omnipotent. The young man for the times must use correct and earnest language. 1. Negatively he must avoid idle words. 2. He should avoid slang words. 3. He must avoid corrupt words. Some of these words may be gall and bitterness to the soul. Paul prohibits filthy communication. 4. He should avoid angry words. It is often our duty to admonish vice. Some blacken their own character and make all around them unhappy by peevish words. An explosion of wrath may, like a volcanic eruption, cause great calamity. By a few angry words, many a young man has lost his place. Broken heads and broken hearts often follow angry words. 5. He must avoid profane words. Profane words are an attack on the great Jehovah. Profane words have no profit. God often takes the swearer at his own words. He must avoid slanderous words and not even be a willing listener to slander. How often is a man's business ruined by slanders; curiosity and jealousy are the main incentives to slander. He must avoid fraudulent words. The object is to buy for little and sell for much. Your customer objects to the price. You assure him that you have imported the article, he can buy no cheaper in the City, &c., and you deceive him. With Ananias you lie about the business. Young man, one such deception is dearly bought at the price of all the gold in the bowels of the earth. He should avoid lying words. They may kill the body and ruin the soul. One lie ruined NAPOLEON III. A man may call another anything but a liar. This shows how a lie is discountenanced among men. All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone. A specific for all these is the little word No. When the devil prompts you to lie, answer him, No! Oh! what a gift of God is the tongue. Earnest words, fitly spoken, are as apples of gold. The young man's character must be built solidly. Every stone must be one of integrity and honesty. Thus, girded with the armor of heaven, may you go to your great life work.

A Disciple of Spurgeon—Rev. Mr. McKinney at the Seventeenth-Street Open Communion Baptist Church.

Yesterday morning, the pastor, Rev. Mr. MCKINNEY, preached at the Open Communion Baptist Church, in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, from the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "We preach Christ crucified—to the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness, &c." After speaking of the life of St. Paul, his earnestness as a preacher, his devotion to the work he had undertaken, and his reasons for preaching Christ crucified, he said the coming of Christ had been a stumbling-block to the Jews because, though they believed in the coming of a Messiah, they believed he would come as the princes of the earth came, surrounded with pomp and glory, and would act as their king and leader. They could not believe that a man born of obscure parentage, in an inconsiderable village, could be the promised Messiah. This was to them a stumbling-block, indeed. There was also another reason for Christ proving a stumbling-block to the Jews—their self-righteousness. They could, they thought, work out their own salvation. They wanted no mediator between themselves and God. Their works were all sufficient, in their own opinion, to save their souls. The reverend gentleman then spoke of the great body of professing Christians. It is to be feared, he said, that they are too much like the Jews. They are bound together by ritualism. They rely upon their forms and ceremonies, and fasts and penances, their baptisms by immersion and the taking of the Lord's Supper for salvation, forgetting that they can only be saved by Christ crucified.

Rev. Mr. KINNEY, who has but recently arrived in this country, is a graduate of Spurgeon's Metropolitan College. He is quite a young man—is a plain, but earnest and impressive speaker, and has a good flow of language, though he occasionally hesitates for a word. His sermon yesterday was a thoughtful one, and was delivered in a manner to show that the speaker believed all that he uttered. His manner and pronunciation do not betray the locality from which he comes.

"The Mason"—A Discourse by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT delivered, last evening, at the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-street, the second of a series of lectures to laborers and working men. He took for his text the First Corinthians, third chapter and eleventh verse: "For other foundations no man can lay than is laid, which is Christ Jesus." He said his subject for that evening was Masonry, which is exhibited in all the works of God—in the beds of granite, the chains of mountains, and the mighty oceans. God is the foundation and corner-stone of the Church, which will not be complete until all are brought to grace. The Church of Christ recognizes no distinction between men; it examines the heart and not the outside appearance. We need religion in the real work of life. It is not a creature of convenience. We need it in all the buildings of life, in every day's toil. It is to us the stone and mortar, the trowel and compass, to guide us to eternal life. Masonry is of great importance, as, if the foundation is secure, the whole building is firm. So it is with religion; if we lay a firm foundation we are safe. We should work in harmony, building up the great building which is to make the world better. Christ is the corner-stone of the Church, and if we rest upon Him we are safe. Christ built his Church upon a rock, and it withstood all persecutions, and it now stands secure and purified. The Church of Christ does not rest on one individual. It does not stand on Peter or Paul, but on Christ himself. Some do not believe in the Church, and scoff at it; but they should take warning from VOLTAIRE and others, and when the last terrible hour arrives, and when death stares them in the face, they should be prepared to die in peace. If we throw away Christ, and make a foundation of our own, when the time comes we'll be found wanting. We should lay a foundation here that will stand, and not be corrupt or swept away, and in this there is a purpose grander than erecting marble structures. As they saw the importance of a good foundation in all the business of life, they should build upon the rock Christ Jesus, and not spend all their lives in toil. The storm may soon come, and they should be prepared. Let them build on Christ while they have strength, and make their lives just, as God wished they should be.

The Octave Sunday of the Immaculate Conception—How it was Observed in the Catholic Churches Yesterday.

Yesterday was, in the ecclesiastical calendar of the Catholic and Episcopal churches, the third Sunday of Advent; but being within the octave of the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was, in some of the churches of the first-named denomination, the occasion of more than usual solemnity in honor of that festival. In most of the churches, however, as the TIMES has already noted, the special services attaching to the feast were held on Thursday, the actual day of the patronal festival. In the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth-street, there was solemn high mass, of which Rev. Dr. MORROGH was celebrant. Here the services were more elaborate than usual, in consequence of the fact that the Forty Hours' devotion was ended. It will next be observed in St. Stephen's, Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. The special services in honor of the feast in the Church of the Immaculate Conception were held on Thursday, and have been described in the TIMES of Friday.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral high mass (the usual one of Sunday) was celebrated by Rev. Father MCGEAN. After the first Gospel had been chanted, Rev. Father MCNIERNEY, Secretary to the Archbishop, preached from St. John, first chapter, verses 19 to 28, descriptive of the inquiry made of the precursor of our Lord by the Priests and Levites as to who He was, and why, if not the Christ, nor a prophet, He was baptizing. The reverend preacher set forth in eloquent phrase the humility of John the Baptist, who refused to gratify his pride and vanity by taking to himself the merit of being the "expected of the nations," and he drew the further moral lesson, also, from the Gospel of the day, that the divine virtue of charity was incumbent on all, no matter of what condition of life. At the offertory Mme. CHOMA gave a splendid rendition of the "Fac me Plagis Vulnerari," from ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater." The mass sung on the occasion was FARMER's, in two flats, which was excellently rendered under the direction of Prof. GUSTAVE SCHMITZ, organist of the Cathedral.

At St. Peter's, in Barclay-street, the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in Third-street, St. James', James-street, Transfiguration, Mott-street, St. Francis Xavier's, Sixteenth-street, St. Ann's, Eighth-street, and St. Andrew's, in Duane-street, the services were very imposing, and the preachers made special allusion in their sermons to the custom which prevails throughout the Catholic world of honoring and invoking the Blessed Virgin under the title of "Mary conceived without sin."

A special feature of yesterday's services in many of the Catholic churches was the large number of the faithful who, in honor of the festival of the Immaculate Conception, received holy communion. At the early low masses in the morning, before the high mass began, (10½ A. M.,) the altar rails were filled time and again in each church with those who, by "receiving" on this, (the Sunday within the octave,) desired to manifest in a special manner their devotion to the Immaculate Virgin. The members of the various sodalities formed in her honor in many instances went to holy communion in a body.

The City Mission—Meeting at St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church—Addresses by Rev. George J. Mingins and Dr. Aikman.

At St. Paul's Reformed Church, corner of West Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, the members of the several churches interested in the City Mission met last evening. The services were conducted by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, through illness. Mr. MINGINS was the first speaker, and the subject of his address was the work of the Mission as performed by the auxiliary of the Church—Christians. He said in opening that there is no more important work for the children of God than the evangelism of the men and women in our immediate vicinity. The Church in its character should be aggressive in such a manner as to check the growth of iniquity; but is it sadly true of this City that there seems to be an increase of this! We arrive at the conclusion from the continual outcry against it, and the number of dangerous people here. This class, Lord BROUGHAM says, is found among the uneducated, with whom the Church alone can deal. Now, I do not think New-York such a bad place as people think. We have in the neighborhood 70,000 or 80,000 children to be trained and cultured. The work of the City Mission lies particularly among these. During the last year 1,700 of these little ones have been brought to our Sunday-schools; 222 to public schools, and we have under our control at present 2,000 children. Our agents go among the deserving poor, relieve them and give them spiritual and religious instruction. Last year we distributed $6,000, and relieved 2,171 deserving families. The speaker condemned indiscriminate charity as a crime, meaning that nine-tenths of beggars who visit your offices and homes are impostors, who live without working thus. He gave many incidental illustrations in support of his statement. Again, he remarked, the poor are very practical, and think little of religion unaccompanied by good works. Now, last year we have made 2,703 visits to their homes, and spoke to them of Jesus, by their own hearthstones. We also have given them two churches and several missionary stations, having flocks amounting in the aggregate to 12,750, who likewise have their own pastors and regular preachers. This is necessary, for they have their own notions of sermons, holding in contempt and understanding well all conventional twaddle. In conclusion, he said that all of these works cost only $50,000 a year, and we have eight chapels, forty-two ministers and distribute one million of tracts. On Wednesday our financial year closes, and, I fear, unfavorably for us. Therefore, we need all the help we can keep.

After the collection was taken up, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN delivered a brief address.

THE VANDERVEER WILL.

A Clergyman Plays a Suspicious Game For a Fortune—$20,000 a Year at Stake.

The Vanderveer will case, which has been in litigation since early in 1866, has been decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest Court of Appeal in New-Jersey. The decision, an abstract of which has been published in these columns, is adverse to the claims of Dr. CORNELL, in whose favor the will was drawn, and as Dr. CORNELL is a Doctor of Divinity and a leading minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, this adverse decision has excited considerable interest, especially in the upper portion of the State, where the parties and circumstances are best known. In addition to this, the decision of the higher Court throws a strong suspicion of perjury on some of the more important witnesses.

In the Summer of 1865 Dr. VANDERVEER, who was an old and wealthy physician, residing in Somerset County, was taken ill. About this time Dr. CORNELL, a Dutch Reformed minister, without any charge, residing about five miles from the house of Dr. VANDERVEER, and who had before been in the habit of making occasional calls, began to frequent the house of the latter, and became very friendly. In August, Dr. VANDERVEER, who was at that time ninety years of age, was taken seriously ill, and requested Dr. CORNELL to secure a lawyer in order to the making of his will. This Dr. CORNELL did by bringing up from New-York Mr. E. M. WHITE, a lawyer in partnership with FRED. CORNELL, a son of the doctor. The will was drawn in due form and executed. By this will Dr. VANDERVEER left his entire estate, valued at about $400,000, to be used in trust for keeping up and beautifying his estate of about 300 acres, and which was called Vanderstede. The administration of the estate was placed solely in the hands of Dr. CORNELL, the income to be used as he saw fit, without reserve; any residue above the expenses of the estate to go to LAWRENCE VANDERVEER, a bachelor relative of the testator. It is a little curious, that in the event of Dr. VANDERVEER's death without heirs, the estate, upon the death of LAWRENCE VANDERVEER, who had so small an interest in it, was to go to FRED. CORNELL, a young man whom Dr. VANDERVEER in all probability had never seen. This will, it must be known, was drawn up by Dr. CORNELL, the father, and Mr. WHITE, the partner of the final legatee. Then, too, Dr. VANDERVEER was ninety years old, very feeble, almost entirely deaf, and so blind that, it was given in evidence, that on attempting to read the will to which he signed his name, he was unable to do so. He, therefore, signed a will, of the contents of which it is very doubtful if he knew anything. On his partially recovering, Mr. WHITE was employed to draw other wills, which, through some unaccountable means, were never executed, and as Mr. VANDERVEER never spoke of the first will, which was in the possession of Dr. CORNELL, and as he was ill at the time of its drawing, it is exceedingly doubtful if he remembered its existence at all. In the will which Dr. CORNELL has, he speaks of the Saviour, whereas he was a Unitarian, and thoroughly Deistic, as is shown by the wills partially drawn, the drafts of some of which were in his own handwriting. All these later wills, too, show the peculiar anxiety of the testator to perpetuate the family name, and bequeath the large bulk of his estate to his nephew, LAWRENCE VANDERVEER, who for many years he had familiarly spoken of as his heir. All these things looked very suspicious as to Dr. CORNELL, and led the Court of Errors to reverse the decision of Chancellor ZABRISKIE, admitting the will to probate. The Chief-Justice, in rendering his opinion, declared that if the will was not admitted to probate, "perjury must be attached to two of the parties." Messrs. Williamson, Frelinghuysen, Shipman, Browning, and Cortlandt Parker were employed as counsel in the case. The vote for reversing the decision of the Chancellor, who is a member of the Court, was 9 to 3.

The Missing Scottish Nobleman—Effort to Clear Up a Doubt.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 10.

As stated in the *Journal* a few days since an application was made to the Collector of Customs in Boston for the papers of the schooner *Hera*, which it was thought would assist in establishing the identity of the mate, GEORGE OSBORNE, with the missing Earl of ABERDEEN. The documents, containing a list of the crew that sailed from Boston on the 21st of January of this year and the signature of "GEORGE OSBORNE" have been photographed, in accordance with the instructions received from Washington, and the originals have been or will shortly be dispatched to the proper authorities in England. It is right to say, however, that the statement which has been made in regard to everything depending on the ship's articles in question is entirely incorrect; the document is merely one in a hundred other papers that are now in the possession of the legal gentlemen engaged in the case, containing the missing Earl's signature. The circumstances of the case are well known to the public. The late Earl, a genial and accomplished young man, and bearing a high reputation for gentlemanly conduct, was slightly eccentric, and two or three years ago he left home with the avowed determination to travel. He came to America, visited the greater portion of it, wrote charming letters of description and of American peculiarities, and in January last he shipped on board the schooner *Hera*, (bound to Melbourne and China,) where he nominally assumed the duties of mate. On the sixth day out he fell overboard and was drowned. It is to identify the GEORGE OSBORNE who was drowned with the GEORGE OSBORNE who was seen and well known by gentlemen in various parts of the country that a Scotch commissioner and one or two legal gentlemen are at present on a visit to Boston. There is not much uncertainty in the case, but the greatest precaution is exercised in regard to testimony, as the succession to the estate of the late Earl and to his seat in the House of Lords depends upon the matter.

CURRENT NOTES.

The population of Wilmington, N. C., has increased nearly sixty per cent. since 1860.

The death of Mr. W. A. Winter, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, has been announced.

The springs in North Iowa are almost dried up. No rain has fallen in that section for months.

The corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany which was lately brought from Dix Island, weighs twenty-eight tons.

A silver shekel, said to have once lain in one of the vaults of King Solomon's Temple, is on exhibition at Norwich, Conn.

Seven prisoners escaped from the Henderson, Ky., prison a few nights ago through the help of a short stick of ash-wood.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, recognizes the existence of the Kuklux in that State, by offering a reward of $500 for the capture of the murderers of two negroes.

Joseph Dixon, a centenarian of Six-Mile, Mahaska County, Iowa, amuses himself in selling and buying stock, and controlling several hundred acres of land.

Picking, the alleged wife-poisoner, of Greece, in this State, was discharged from custody, last week, through the failure of the prosecution to make out a case against him.

A miner from Guilford County, Ind., reports that the mines in that district yield sixty per cent. of copper, but are not at present worked owing to floods in the Deep River.

The City of Cleveland, Ohio, "an imitation of Chicago," is excavating a tunnel under Lake Erie, a mile and a half from the shore, for the purpose of procuring a supply of pure water.

Among the bequests of the late Mrs. Jane P. Baldwin, of Boston, was one of $10,000 to the permanent memorial fund of the Woman's Board of Missions.

A man named Skinner, against whom there are three indictments for forging pension papers, escaped from the detectives last week at Chicago.

Mark Walton, the last of the "old guard of New-Orleans merchants," died recently in that city, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The recent arrival at New-Orleans of a ship directly from China, with an assorted cargo of Chinese productions, is looked upon by the *Picayune* as "a fact of very considerable significance."

A chemical analysis of the stomach of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Mohrach, of Pennsylvania, who was supposed to have been poisoned by her husband, has resulted in his complete exoneration.

Gen. Longstreet denies the accuracy of the report which credits him with having refused to allow the United States flag on the New-Orleans Custom-house to be lowered to half-mast as a mark of respect to the late R. E. Lee.

Mrs., or Miss Isabella B. Hooker, an earnest advocate of female suffrage, has recently been engaged in the work of sending into every family in the State of Connecticut a tract entitled, "The Legal Disabilities of Married Women."

A Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently published sketches of from twenty to thirty of the most noted murderers of that city. It is a remarkable fact that the majority met with violent deaths, and that in nearly every instance whisky was the moving cause.

The will of Matthew Mouatt, one of the passengers who went down with the ill-fated steam-ship *Cambria*, has been admitted to probate at Springfield, Ohio. The estate, valued at $80,000, is nearly all bequeathed to religious bodies.

Another shocking accident from the careless use of kerosene occurred near Elmira last week. The wife of Mr. Hiram Keystone was fatally burned while holding in her hand a lamp, the top of which was loose. In moving about, the oil took fire, and an explosion followed.

L'Independent, a French Canadian paper published at Quebec, concludes an article on the condition of the Dominion, showing her defenselessness in the event of a war between the United States and England, by declaring that "the next election is to decide whether the people shall any longer submit to be led by charlatans and idiots."

Messrs. Leopold & Oppenheim, merchants of New-Orleans, were lately arrested and held for bail on a charge of having in their possession a large quantity of dry goods, which had been stolen from the wharf of the New-York steamers in that city. The goods disappeared in such a mysterious manner that the efforts of the detectives to discover the thieves were unrewarded for quite a considerable time.

A gang of spurious detectives were arrested at Chicago last week. They had been engaged quite extensively in restoring property on the Jonathan Wild principle. Having had a large connection with rural thieves, who used to place stolen horses in a way to be returned to the owners for a consideration, the "detectives" contrived to make plenty of money and live in splendid style.

The President of the gift enterprise for the benefit of the San Francisco Mercantile Library has issued a report of his experiences up to the time of the drawing. He says that the "crushing necessities" of the case were a sufficient justification for seeking capital through such a means. The tickets realized $1,000,000, and after paying all expenses, the net proceeds were $510,122 25. "Out of this sum," adds the President, "the trustees have paid every debt of the Association. They have also insured the building and contents for three years at a low rate of premium, which has been paid, and have now in the treasury the sum of $26,757. The Association now own a large and exceedingly valuable property, which is entirely free from embarrassment. Probably no Mercantile Library Association in the country can boast of such a structure, possessing such accommodations and convenience in every respect. The regular revenue of the Society, from rents and from the dues of subscribing members, is at present from $2,300 to $2,500 per month. The expenses of every description amount to about $1,200 per month, leaving a balance of from $1,100 to $1,400 a month, which can be devoted to the purchase of books.

New-Jersey State Taxes.

The State taxes of one per cent. on the valuation of all property, and amounting to $591,261 21, are now due at the New-Jersey State Treasurer's Office. Of this amount $377,000 will be for the use of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the war debt. The following is the amount assessed to each county:

Atlantic	$4,362 57	Middlesex	$22,032 00
Bergen	22,211 34	Monmouth	27,780 15
Burlington	30,686 93	Morris	26,700 00
Camden	16,914 79	Ocean	4,246 71
Cape May	3,260 00	Passaic	24,208 00
Cumberland	11,170 00	Salem	12,160 00
Essex	94,372 00	Somerset	12,571 37
Gloucester	12,830 00	Sussex	12,435 53
Hudson	96,182 27	Union	25,653 00
Hunterdon	27,212 13	Warren	22,052 97
Mercer	33,503 00		
Total			$591,261 21

Counterfeit Money Swindlers Trapped.

For a considerable time past Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, has been desirous of trapping a couple of swindlers named John Heckling and Wm. Turner, having an office at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets. These fellows have flooded the country with circulars, offering, under the pledge of secrecy, to furnish the receiver of the circular counterfeit money in any desired quantity at the rate of $10 in counterfeit for $1 good money. The firm operate under the name of Owens & Brother, Fisher & Co., Bell & Son, Johnson & Co., Worden & Co., and other aliases. Among others who received these circulars was Samuel Swinn, of Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., and on Saturday he came on here, visited the office of the firm and paid to Frank Allen, the clerk in attendance, the sum of $30, for which he was to receive $600 in counterfeits, the package to be sent during the coming week by express to the house of the purchaser. When Swinn left the office, he was accosted by the officers whom Capt. Petty had placed there, and finally admitted to them the arrangement he had made. The officers then arrested the proprietors and the clerk Allen. On examining the books of the firm, it was ascertained that there was not, in this case, "honor among thieves." It was found that Allen had appropriated $10 of the sum paid him by Swinn, only $20 being credited to the firm. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. The Magistrate decided that the offense charged had not been committed, inasmuch as the package had not been sent, but as the prisoners were somewhat impudent toward the Magistrate, he locked them up to await an examination.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War-Fund Collections.

Consul-General Johannes Roesing, on Saturday, made another remittance of the German war-fund collections to the Central Aid Committee in Berlin, amounting to 25,000 thalers, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 345,000 thalers. During the present week $28,091 07 were received at the General Consulate, including the proceeds of the Brooklyn German Fair, amounting to $25,500. The subscriptions of last week also include $550 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Albany (third donation); $151 by a German congregation at Etna, Penn.; $521 by the German Patriotic Aid Society at Chillicothe, Ohio; $60 by the Germans at Pomeroy, Ohio; $250 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of the First Ward, second contribution; $120 by the Steuben Guard; $97 by the German Dramatic Club, the proceeds of a dramatic benefit performance; $120 by the employes of a factory at Hohendaqua, Penn.; $151 the proceeds of a dramatic performance at the Walhalla in Greenpoint; $105, the proceeds of the Saxon lecture on Reuter's Works at Liederkranz Hall; $36 50 by the German Lutheran School, corner Avenue B and Ninth-street; $25 by the Franz Abt Maennerchor; $50 by the Germans at Stamford, Conn.; $35 by a German school in Hoboken, and $50 by the Nineteenth Ward Bowling Club.

The Berlin Central Committee in aid of the wounded and the widows and orphans, up to the latest date, had collected 2,224,061 thalers, of which 465,316 thalers were contributed in the United States, 160,213 thalers were collected in England, 91,262 thalers in Russia, 17,645 thalers in Austria, 16,270 thalers in Italy, 11,736 thalers in Switzerland, 518 thalers in France, 41,250 thalers in South and Central America, 90,505 thalers in Asia, 1,365 thalers in Australia and 178 thalers in Africa. The rest was collected in Germany, viz: Berlin, 331,051 thalers; Hamburg, 221,005 thalers; Bremen, 175 thalers; Prussia, exclusive of Berlin, 351,867 thalers; in other sections of Germany, exclusive of Bremen and Hamburg, 172,701 thalers.

The French Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee in this City has received a second subscription of the French residents in Boston, amounting to $502 25, making a total of $2,113, inclusive of $1,000, the proceeds of a concert given in aid of the relief fund.

Mlle. Othilie Bousson, who, from the commencement of the war in France, has been indefatigable in her efforts to collect funds and materials for the wounded defenders of her native country, has, now that the affairs of the French Bazaar, with which she has been identified, have been disposed of, resumed her charitable and patriotic undertaking. She announces that, in the meantime, she has received cash contributions from various sources to the amount of $116, besides a large amount of goods and articles for the wounded, valued at about $500, which will be forwarded in the *Pereire* on Saturday.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
656	Basset, Jr., vs. Le-derer.	3420	Munroe, Adm'r, &c., vs. Hodges.
1676	Hill vs. Mackenzie.	2216	Devoy vs. Bohan.
1772	McCarty vs. Boston H. & E. V. & B. Co.	1730	Russell vs. Miner.
6062	Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.	1680	Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1745	Brown vs. Watts.	[illegible]	Hernstead vs. Levy.
[illegible]	Dalton vs. Gilbertson.	380	Day vs. Bunce.
1814	Richards vs. Cullen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Jennings vs. Pierce.	1640	Post vs. Gunn.
[illegible]	Mayer vs. Huncke.	[illegible]	Berg vs. De Barry.
[illegible]	Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	[illegible]	Glassbrenner vs. Mervin.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
4	Bennett vs. Buckingham.	[illegible]	Gardner vs. Cummings.
10	Bank of Erie North America vs. Heard.	26	Coughlin vs. Pomeroy.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
101	Kinsman vs. Cunningham.	[illegible]	Kanan vs. The Erie Railway Co.
57	Miller vs. National Steam-ship Co.	[illegible]	Leslie vs. Leslie.
42	Evans, Executor, vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]	Dickel vs. Newton.
90	Davidson, Executor, vs. Morrissey.	[illegible]	Page vs. McDonald.
51	The Met. Nat. Bank vs. Place.	100	The Florida R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. Warehouse Co.
92	Same vs. Same.	102	Fuller vs. Fuller.
93	Brown vs. McKee.	[illegible]	Wilkinson vs. Lanson.
[illegible]	Clark vs. N. E. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	104	Laing vs. Pac. Mail Steamship Co.
[illegible]	Larkin vs. Wycoff.	105	Erie Railway vs. Blunt.
		106	Browne vs. Leverich.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
20	Bowne vs. Leavitt.	132	Ramsey vs. Gould.
[illegible]	Meara vs. Tilden.	151	Landesman vs. Schomburg.
[illegible]	Burgoyne vs. The Mayor.		
34	Garnier vs. Fisher.	153	Trimble vs. Trimble.
[illegible]	Dakeyne vs. Johnston.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mack vs. Cohen.	161	Dennis vs. Bullen.
[illegible]	Appleby vs. Appleby.	[illegible]	Waterman vs. Sawyer.
82	Hughes vs. Konoghan.	209	Delano vs. Wallace.
[illegible]	Fowler vs. Wood.	[illegible]	North vs. Reynolds.
100	Schoener vs. Sunron.	221	Everton vs. Hook.
116	Zeller vs. Roe.	[illegible]	Tuttle vs. Dunn.
[illegible]	Thurber vs. Arnold.	229	Loughran vs. Brennan.
126	Sedgwick vs. Button.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
279	Solomon vs. Holswaser.	142	Sturm vs. Williams.
315	Hayes vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	[illegible]	Sturm vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
407	Schaefer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	365	Lorton vs. Novelty Iron Works.
[illegible]	DeWolf vs. Crandall.	[illegible]	Geschard vs. Geschardt.
[illegible]	Same vs. same.	37	Costello vs. Carey.
[illegible]	Meyer vs. Aipin.	[illegible]	Ward vs. Wells.
401	DeWolf vs. Crandall.	467	Seip vs. Post.
[illegible]	Funke vs. Orient Mu. Ins. Co.		

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Olcott vs. Benner.	540	Van Duzer vs. D'Almaine.
[illegible]	Philbrick vs. Dale.		
[illegible]	McDougal vs. Powell, Jr.	[illegible]	Same vs. Same.
[illegible]	Stewart vs. Field.	[illegible]	Justice vs. Lang.
[illegible]	Miller vs. Combination R. P. Co.	[illegible]	Hedness vs. Smith.
		[illegible]	Voigt vs. Bressler.
[illegible]	Hamilton vs. Ansbury.	[illegible]	Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
[illegible]	Jackson vs. Temple.		
[illegible]	Mather vs. Temple.	[illegible]	Braun vs. Kelly.
[illegible]	Patterson vs. Temple.	[illegible]	Tag vs. Radde.
[illegible]	Burnett vs. O'Brien.	[illegible]	Seip vs. Demuth.
[illegible]	Teckman vs. Brown.	[illegible]	Beckwith vs. Bates.
[illegible]	Tinkham vs. Thomas.	[illegible]	McArthur vs. Cassidy.
		[illegible]	Burger vs. Rauth.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
270	Stern vs. Wingenfeld.	304	McConnor vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
18	Katz vs. Kelly.	[illegible]	Frebing vs. Ohl.
103	Schneider vs. Ahern.	[illegible]	Place vs. Seaver.
[illegible]	Scullin vs. Dolan.	161	Carey vs. Carey.
61	Blum vs. Hildreth.	[illegible]	Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
[illegible]	Greene vs. Harris.	314	Wright vs. Marshall.
130	Knoth vs. Royal.	[illegible]	Grundy vs. Fowler.
[illegible]	Rowitz vs. Merrill.	307	Suydam vs. Jackson.
[illegible]	Ward vs. Merrill.	[illegible]	Power vs. Hudson R. R. R.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Berg vs. Kalb.	[illegible]	Baker vs. Corwen.
4484	Bargtoot vs. Hinrichs.	4424	Graves vs. Marsh.
		[illegible]	Hurley vs. Tulloch.
4462	Maeder vs. The Manhattan Gas Co.	4450	Schwabe vs. Shad.
		[illegible]	Ness vs. Attachal.
3054	Elkan vs. Cornell.	4499	Miller vs. Seymour.
4377	Mittnacht vs. Harschal.	4522	Altgeraer vs. Von Schoening.
4473	Beadleston vs. Boyd.	4529	Hentzendorfer vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.
[illegible]	Whiton vs. Sanford.		
[illegible]	Keogh vs. Mann.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4096	Kehoe vs. Farley.	4524	Lorens vs. Brunner.
4386	Gallagher vs. Gallagher.	4530	Hardy vs. Heaslon.
		4531	Stiles vs. Rosefield.
4407	Same vs. Same.	[illegible]	Maffit vs. Kenney.
[illegible]	Mans vs. Rosse.	[illegible]	Berley vs. Buck.
4249	Jones vs. Backus.	[illegible]	Weeks vs. Mack.
[illegible]	Netter vs. Acker-man.	[illegible]	Pinckney vs. Fee.
		[illegible]	Sproull vs. Cudbirth.
4477	Mittnacht vs. Bargon.	[illegible]	Wild vs. Shepard.
[illegible]	Wardell vs. Caruana.	4540	Green vs. Cooke.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '62	108	10,000 N. Mo. 1st M. bds	87⅝
10,000 do small	107⅞	100 Brunswick City L.	7
50,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65	107⅝	100 Mariposa Pf. b30	11¼
30,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65, New	110	100 Adams Express	[illegible]
10,000 do	s3 110	10 do	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅛	100 Wells Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
50,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '68	110⅛	5 Am. M. Union Ex.	40
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '67	[illegible]	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	91¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	60½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
52,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	59½	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 S. C. S. 6s, new Jan. and July	80¼	45000 N. Y. C. & H Ctfs	88
10,000 Va. St. 6s, old bet call	62	100 Erie Railway	24¼
15,000 Mo. State 6s	92	100 Harlem Railroad	132
[illegible] B'klyn 6s W. L.	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
2,000 Erie 3d M.	85	100 Lake S. & M. So. R.	93
2,000 Cen. Pl G. Bds	92	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M.	80½	[illegible]	[illegible]
12,000 do	100	100 Union Pac. R.	17
6,000 Alt. & T. H. 1n.	71	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	80½
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.	88½	14 do	80½
4,000 Gt. West. 1st M. '88	[illegible]	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90¼
5,000 M. & E. 2d M.	95	120 C. C. C. & Ind. R.	81
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	103¾
1,000 O. & M. Con bds	80½	100 do	103⅝
1,000 Pen. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 2s, 1st M.	105¼	100 Mil. & St. P. R. b30	[illegible]
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	[illegible]
10,000 Col. Chi. & I. C. 1st M.	83½	100 P. Ft W. & C. Guar.	93½
		51 Del. L. & W. R.	109½
6,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s bds	[illegible]	200 Alt. & T. H. R.	25
		200 Chic. & Alt. R.	115⅛
2,000 Jeff. R. 1st M.	80½	115 do	115⅛
60 Del. & Hud. C.	119	60 do	b. c. 116
2 West. Union Tel.	42¾	100 Tol. Wab. & W. R.	51¼
100 do	b60 42¾	100 Ohio & M. R.	b60 31
200 do	42⅝	200 H. & St. Jos. R.	106
2000 do	b. c. 42⅞	200 H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	112
200 do	42⅝	20 do	112½
700 do	42¾	100 Rome & Water. R.	120
100 do	42¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110½	100 Quicksilver Min.	5
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¾	500 West. Un. T.	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	107⅝	200 do	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	107⅝	500 do	[illegible]
10,000 do	b5 107⅝	1200 do	[illegible]
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, small	110	200 U. S. Express	[illegible]
		200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅛	10000 N. Y. C. & Hud. ctfs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	110⅛	20000 do	[illegible]
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	60½	100 Erie Railway	[illegible]
62,000 do new	59½	100 Harlem	[illegible]
2,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. tax	19	500 L. S. & Mich. So.	[illegible]
2,000 do	19¼		
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Oct. and April	69	300 Union Pac.	b60 16¾
		300 do	16¾
20,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos.	92¾	300 do	16½
		200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	b. c. 105
2,000 B'klyn 6s, Water Loan	90½	200 Chic. & Rock I.	103¾
		100 Mil. & St. Paul	50½
8,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	97	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	82
		100 Del., L. & West.	109½
2,000 Mor. & Ess. 1st	100¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	30¼
100 Mariposa Pref.	11	75 Chic. & Alton	115⅛
200 do	11¼		

MONDAY, Dec. 12—A. M.

The general business in the New-York markets and the Cotton trade at the South the past week were more than the ordinary December average. The direct exports from New-York were in Domestic Produce, including a large amount of Munitions of War, over $7,000,000 and $800,000 in Silver Bullion and other Specie, and the entries of Foreign Merchandise were over $8,000,000, while the amount taken for immediate consumption and upon which the Customs were paid, $4,500,000. It is remarked that notwithstanding the near approach of the reduced Tariff on Sugar, Coffee and Tea, that there is no sensible falling off in the demand from store, although large transactions are making as in Bond, leaving the buyer free to withdraw the Merchandise on or before the New Year, according to the needs of the market. The Customs Duties are running ahead of last December thus far. There is said to be a fair look for the Holiday shopping trade, and the new stocks of Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Books, Engravings, &c., are made unusually attractive. The more acceptable Holiday presents, this season, to the people of substance, will be their Dividends on Bank Stocks, Railroad Stocks, and on the Public Funds of the United States, most of which are likely to be anticipated before the close of December, because the Banks and other corporations can save the Government tax, and because the Treasury of the United States will be ready to pay the January interest the last week in December, if wanted. The Savings Banks have thus far indicated no change in the system of paying their half-yearly Dividends the third Monday in January.

The receipts of Cotton for the week turned out 152,000 bales, and the clearances to foreign markets 102,500 bales, of which 84,000 bales were cleared for Great Britain alone. The gain on last year's crop now begins to be rapid, 211,000 bales to the present date, of which 53,000 bales gained last week in receipts, and 130,000 bales in exports, of which 84,000 bales gained last week.

The reassembling of Congress last Monday and the Public Documents from the Administration which immediately followed, have rather tended to increased confidence in the Money market and in the steadiness of general trade, both Foreign and Domestic. This feeling was so decided in Wall-street that an effort to create an artificial dearness of Money by locking up Greenbacks, although resulting in drawing down the lawful Money surplus in Bank, failed to disturb the market for more than a day or two.

It is not probable that Congress will interfere with the Currency this Session, nor with the Funding Act beyond substituting $300,000,000 additional 5 ₩ cents for the same amount of 4½ ₩ cents now authorized by the Act. This latter class of new Stock will probably be waived altogether. The successful negotiation of $500,000,000 of 5 ₩ cents for 5-20s, either by voluntary exchange or by calling in the early issues of 5-20s for redemption at par in Gold, will open the way to the future negotiation of the whole or a good part of the $1,000,000,000 4 ₩ cents authorized by the Act of last July, in substitution of a corresponding sum of the 6 ₩ cents as they fall due, or fall within the option of redemption by the Government. The Treasury has already the means for reducing (by purchases) the Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Stocks before the close of the current Fiscal Year, (the second under the Grant Administration,) to $105,000,000 per annum, and by the successful exchange of $500,000,000 new 5 ₩ cent. Stock for 5-20s bearing 6 ₩ cent., to $100,000,000 per annum. The charge on the 4th March, 1869, was $134,000,000. It is now $114,000,000. And by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, (the fourth year under the Grant Administration,) the Principal of the outstanding Funded Stocks of the United States, Gold bearing, should not exceed seventeen hundred millions, nor the yearly Gold Interest eighty millions, subject to a further reduction by the operation of the regular Sinking Fund before the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881 fall due.

	Principal.	Interest.
5 ₩ cents, old and new	$700,000,000	$35,000,000
4 ₩ cents for 5-20s	750,000,000	30,000,000
6 ₩ cents, of 1881	250,000,000	15,000,000
Total	$1,700,000,000	$80,000,000

*More than half this sum in 4 ₩ per cents, would be taken for Banking if the tax upon Circulation should be waived by the Government.

The market for the Public Funds has gone up nearly one ₩ cent. since the Treasury Report, and the 5-20s of all classes are in demand, and the few 10-40s (5 ₩ cents,) on the market have also advanced ½@¾ ₩ cent. The new Loan will, probably, be negotiated as for Gold at par, but the instalments subject to payment in 5-20s or Gold at the option of the taker.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 10, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,394,038
Decrease in Specie	1,172,218
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,133,824
Decrease in Deposits	900,861
Decrease in Circulation	43,211

	Dec. 11, '69.	Dec. 3, '70.	Dec. 10, '70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$72,425,000	$72,425,000
Local Capital	13,069,896	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$86,104,896	$85,554,800	$85,554,800
Loans	262,730,353	268,147,222	269,541,260
Gold and Gold Notes	22,716,268	16,555,549	17,383,331
Other Legal Tenders	48,884,429	49,124,022	51,257,846
Deposits	182,175,738	196,191,355	194,991,319
Circulation	34,128,120	32,185,477	32,228,688
In Sub-Treasury	81,447,463	66,902,002	64,907,175

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Dec. 4, '69.	Dec. 3, '70.	Dec. 10, '70.
On deposit	$194,991,319	$194,191,355	$182,175,738
Circulation	32,228,388	32,186,487	34,128,120
Total	$227,220,707	$226,366,832	$216,307,818
25 ₩ cent. would be	56,807,428	56,591,708	54,076,976
They hold in Gold and Greenbacks	68,366,735	61,086,871	66,600,177
Excess	$11,559,308	$5,495,163	$12,523,201
Rate for money	6@7 ₩ ct.	6@7 ₩ ct.	7 ₩ ct.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,012,499, against the total entries of $4,881,693 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $7,077,290, against $4,413,422 same week last year. The export of Specie, $800,682, against $380,390 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,947,295. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 33,117 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Oct. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$32,321,319	Oct. 8	$[illegible]
February	22,521,620	Oct. 15	5,018,214
March	27,238,032	Oct. 22	6,210,228
April	28,687,274	Oct. 29	5,272,080
May	34,316,006	Nov. 5	4,778,192
June	34,236,044	Nov. 12	4,906,830
July	33,610,215	Nov. 19	5,217,745
August	28,580,260	Nov. 26	3,480,727
September	26,903,268	Dec. 3	4,497,979
Oct. 1	7,058,679	Dec. 10	3,012,499
Total since Jan. 1			$338,711,287
Against the same date, 1869			326,277,319
Increase since Jan. 1			$12,433,968

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,669,160	Oct. 12	$3,702,406
February	11,940,146	Oct. 19	4,196,132
March	16,042,602	Oct. 26	4,837,044
April	14,667,825	Nov. 2	3,650,163
May	14,658,962	Nov. 9	4,181,260
June	17,700,983	Nov. 16	3,806,008
July	15,732,673	Nov. 23	4,545,634
August	13,082,530	Nov. 30	3,310,040
September	14,082,458	Dec. 7	7,077,290
Oct. 5	3,257,780		
Total since Jan. 1			$179,254,177
Against same date, 1869			184,152,383
Decrease since Jan. 1			$4,898,206

Gold, Dec. 10, 1870	110¼ ₩ cent.
Gold, Dec. 11, 1869	123⅛ ₩ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,682,392	Oct. 8	$202,174
February	3,194,266	Oct. 15	454,322
March	1,527,001	Oct. 22	355,181
April	1,008,816	Oct. 29	225,261
May	4,485,273	Nov. 5	1,155,924
June	4,234,860	Nov. 12	246,152
July	10,922,451	Nov. 19	248,078
August	10,097,040	Nov. 26	429,354
September	4,616,850	Dec. 3	519,258
Oct. 1	1,148,500	Dec. 10	800,682
Total			$47,882,251
Against same date, 1869			30,974,006
Increase since Jan. 1			$16,908,245

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$10,162,395	January	$12,602,722
February	11,582,620	February	1,708,040
March	12,264,807	March	5,768,312
April	12,258,672	April	288,346
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,852,940	June	2,056,251
July	11,130,760	July	17,494,731
August	14,641,307	August	2,221,715
September	14,704,024	September	2,099,085
October	11,794,409	October	2,112,320
November	9,676,324	November	16,022,848
Dec. 3	1,062,316	Dec. 3	172,425
Dec. 10	1,947,295	Dec. 10	1,541,040
Total, 1870	$134,711,673	Total, 1870	$[illegible]
Total, 1869	125,403,941	Total, 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

[illegible]

The Bank return shows a lower average on Gold by $1,172,000; on Greenbacks, $2,133,000, and in the general line of Deposits, $900,000. On the other hand, the Loans are increased $1,394,000. The averages have been disturbed by the experiment, early in the week, of locking up Greenbacks, and borrowing Money on Gold, to make Money dear. But this effort has been abandoned as impracticable, and at the close of the week Money is easy at 6 ₩ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 7 ₩ cent. on short date paper at Bank, and the Stock Market more generally buoyant than at any time since the first of the Month. The Public Funds take the lead at an advance to 110@110⅛ ₩ cent. for 5-20s of 1867; the Southern State Bonds follow, and the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares are freely speculated in at rising figures. The Western Telegraph, among the Miscellaneous Stocks, is especially active and the buying large, and to all appearances extremely confident of a further considerable rise.

The sales of Gold were much the same as on Friday, 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent., a fair demand in the Gold Room on the stiffness of Exchange, but with less speculative business than early in the week. The Customs gave the Treasury, for the week, in Gold, $1,947,295. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out during the week $1,541,040 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The St. Paul Company have declared a yearly Dividend of seven ₩ cent on both classes of their Stock, in Cash on the Preferred and in Scrip on the Common, both payable Dec. 31. The transfers to close on 15th December.

There is much delay from the heavy pressure of business on a single line, (the French,) in Cable advices to and from Europe; but the approval is general of the course of the Directors in advancing the terms of telegraphing in order to limit the work to the capacity and safety of the Cable and to the most urgent messages. It is certainly best for all interests that any undue or unsafe pressure upon the only Cable now operating should be guarded against.

After the late Boards, and after a pretty active business in nearly all departments of the Exchange through the day, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold	110⅛	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	59	59
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅞	91¾
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	88¼	88⅛
Reading Railroad	103⅝	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103¾
North-west Common	80¼	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	89⅞	[illegible]
Pacific Mail Company	42⅝	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	[illegible]
Toledo and Wabash	51⅜	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	42½	[illegible]
Erie	24¼	[illegible]

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

Gold receipts	$759,312 44
Gold payments	846,587 94
Gold balance	80,119,170 05
Currency receipts	408,069 95
Currency payments	350,567 18
Currency balance	6,369,425 88
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	435,600 00
Customs	286,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg. '81	112½	5-20 coup. '67	110
6 ₩ ct. coup. '81	112¾	5-20 coup. '68	110⅛
5-20 reg.	[illegible]	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup. '62	107⅞	10-40 coupon	106½
5-20 coup. '64	107⅝	6s Currency	110⅛
5-20 coup. '65, n. i.	109½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	60½	Illinois Coupon 6s, '77	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds	59½	Illinois Coupon 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	91½	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Car. Fund. Act. '66	24	Indiana 5 ₩ ct. W. L.	100
N. Car. Fund. Act. '68	24	Michigan 6 ₩ ct. '73	100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	22	Michigan 6 ₩ ct. '78	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec. Tax	18	Michigan 6 ₩ ct. '83	100
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	80	Michigan 7 ₩ ct. '78	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	69½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L	107
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. Coupon B'ty L	107¼
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	72 100
Connecticut 6s	103¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	73 100
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	74 100
Alabama 8s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	75 100
Arkansas 6s, Funded	64½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	77 100
Ohio 6 ₩ ct. '81	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, Canal L	78 100
Illinois Canal bds, '70	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L	74 100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	100½	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100½	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 1st, '67	101	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	95	N. J. Cen. 1st	100
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	79	N. J. Cen. 2d	103½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	100
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103¼	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	96½
Harlem 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	90
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Alb. & Susq. 2d	[illegible]	Gal. & Alt. 1st	93½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st	111½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	94½	Ohio & Mis. 1st	99¼
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ ct.	97	Ohio & Miss Con	90

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

Manhattan	146	Continental	95
Merchants'	116	St. Nicholas	110
Mechanics'	136	Importers' & Traders'	150
Union	130	Park	155
America	137	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts	95
City	173	N. Y. Nat'l Exc. Bk	105
Phoenix	101	Central National	106
Tradesmen's	155	Fourth National	106½
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Ninth National	106½
National	116	Tenth National	106¼
Merchants' Exchange	100	Oriental	[illegible]
Leather Manuf'rs	195	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
State of New-York	108	Bank & Brokers' Ass'n	100
Commerce	124	Del. & Hudson Canal	119
Broadway	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
Mercantile	124	American Coal	[illegible]
American Exchange	111	Spring Mountain Coal	[illegible]
Pacific	130	Canton Co. Baltimore	[illegible]
Chatham	150	Cumberl'd Coal & Iron	[illegible]
B'k of the Republic	105	W. U. Telegraph	42½
Bank of N. America	108	Quicksilver Mining	5
Hanover	104	Quicksilver Pref.	[illegible]
Irving	133	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]
Metropolitan	130	Mariposa Preferred	11
Citizens'	[illegible]	Mariposa Trust Cert.	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
Grocers'	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Market	137	American Express	[illegible]
Nassau	106	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather	[illegible]		
Corn Exchange	126		

The National Trust Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four* ₩ cent., payable Dec. 21.

The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five* ₩ cent., payable Dec. 15.

The *Tribune* made the following editorial reference to the Midland Railway enterprise of this State now looking to early completion. The advertisement of the Bankers of the Road, Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., will be found in our own pages.

"This new iron way from Oswego to our city is being vigorously prosecuted. Two hundred and twenty miles have been completed, whereof 147 are in operation, and doing a fair business. The means have been largely subscribed by the people of the towns traversed, and now the property-owners and business men of our city are asked to do their part. The farmers have taken stock, and allow the city folks to do their part in bonds, which must draw full interest before the stock can receive a dime. We ask our citizens to read the advertisement of these bonds by Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., and give the road the timely help it needs. If they will take 1,000,000 of these bonds, the road will be running through trains before the close of 1871."

The holders of the Bonds of the City of Memphis will find an advertisement of importance by the Mayor, Mr. Johnson, and the Bankers of the City, Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., No. 21 Pine-street, on another page of this paper.

The 8 ₩ cent. indorsement of the State of Alabama of the Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Road are advertised, with full particulars of the Alabama Debt, by Messrs. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall-street, and Messrs. Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, because large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.

The Earnings of the Road *for 1870 will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870	$7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869	5,200,882
Increase in 1870	$2,216,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 91½.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 110	$1,100 00
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 92	920 00
Difference realized	$180 00

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, the substantial Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is entirely assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of towns and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan [illegible]

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at [illegible] and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information or orders of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 16 Broad-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—

The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Nov. 15, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 10.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	4	Hops, bales	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	4,665	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	135	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	324	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Buck-wh't Flour, bags	190	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	14,600	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	23,550	Rice, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	22,525	Starch, boxes	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	250	Tobacco, bales	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	9,000	Refined oil, bbls.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	11,000	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	1,016	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	402	R. R. Peas, bags	[illegible]

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—3,869 bales Cotton, 681 bbls. Pork, 871 bbls. Beef, 3 bbls. Cider, 1,449 boxes Cheese, 58 pkgs. Butter, 121 boxes Bacon, 44 pkgs. Saw Mill, 25,687 bushels Wheat, 6 bales Hay Hale, 7,100 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—1,160 bales Cotton, 11 bbls. Flour, 22,821 lbs. Cheese, 223,145 lbs. Bacon, 235,479 lbs. Lard, 182 tcs. Beef, 514 bbls. Pork, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 22 pkgs. Bees-wax, 18 cases Organs, 10 cases Furniture, 27 pkgs. Preserves, 30 bbls. Tobacco, 11 bales Furs, 131 bbls. Apples, 16 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer *India*, for Liverpool—7,461 bales Cotton, 500 bags Clover-seed, 28,658 bushels Wheat, 5 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Shakamak*, for Bristol—8,690 bushels Wheat, 1,480 bbls. Linseed-cake.

By the ship *S. D. Thurston*, for Bristol—33,082 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Hope*, for Bristol—20,280 bushels Wheat, 1,254 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Ellen*, for Bristol—21,278 bushels Wheat, 1,005 bbls. Flour, 125 bags Clover-seed.

By the bark *Baldur*, for Newcastle—17,314 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Caribbean*, for Glasgow—7,021 bbls. Flour, 21,590 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Rosin, 220 bags Wheat, 20 bbls. Bark, 20 tons Oil-cake.

By the steamer *Austria*, for Hamburg—[illegible] pkgs. Canned, 220 boxes Bacon, 5 bbls. Apples, 156 bbls. Flour, 1,015 bales Cotton, 300 bbls. Syrup, 208 bbls. Wax, [illegible] bags Clover-seed, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 140 bales Sarsaparilla, 307 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 1,872 bushels Grain, 4 bales Skins, 300 pkgs. Pepper.

By the bark *Marie*, for Gibraltar—[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Rosalie*, for Naples—2,[illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES.—Pots have been selling, in lots, at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue inactive and nominal at $9 25@$9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—Rio has been firm, but less active, since our last, with sales reported, here, of 315 bags by the *North America* and 3 Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the British bark *Tanzania*, and [illegible] bags by the brig *Mary E. Rowland* (which arrived here Nov. 8) in private terms. Other kinds have been slow of sale at former figures. We quote Java, 18c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c. in bond; Prime Cargoes, 17¼c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 16c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 14c.@18c.; Manila, 15c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@15c.; Ceara, 15c.@17c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c.@12½c. gold.

COTTON.—Has been in active demand at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,164 bales, on the spot, and 6,150 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,600 bales were to arrive,) including 587 bales to shippers, 221 bales to spinners, 208 bales to speculators and [illegible] bales to dealers. Also, 4,150 bales, basis of Low Middling, for forward delivery, including, last evening, for December, 100 bales at 15½c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15½c. January, 250 bales at 15 7-16c. February, 100 bales at 15½c.; [illegible] bales for spot and December delivery on private terms; and today, for December, [illegible] bales at 15 1-16c.; December, 300 bales at 15c.; January, 1,500 bales at 15¼c., December, 100 bales at 15c.; January, 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15½c., together, 1,[illegible] bales at 15¼c. February, 200 bales at 15¼c. March, 100 bales at 15½c.; together 1,[illegible] bales at 15¼c., 200 bales at 15 ₩ lb., free on board at New-Orleans, 200 bales at 14½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅞	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. — Bales.

Receipts this week	26,931
Receipts last week	25,220
Receipts the preceding week	29,091
Receipts since Sept. 1	185,[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	167,447
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	71,000

Messrs. Easton & Co. furnish the following statement of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

[illegible]

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	37,114	122,753	26,180	5,160
Mobile	13,178	30,787	13,548	7,422
Galveston	[illegible]	27,297	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	70,210	18,359	6,300
Charleston	14,772	22,[illegible]	2,710	550
N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	4,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Phil. & Balt.	7,559	21,670	[illegible]	550
Total this week	151,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Sept. 1, '70	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	300,312	327,799	222,700

[illegible]

Bombay Shipments—By Special Telegrams from Finlay Clark & Co.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been devoid of animation since our last. Holders have not been eager to place stock, and prices have varied little. The demand, however, has been on a very limited scale for nearly all grades. At the close buyers had any existing advantage as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,200 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 65@$5 95; good to fancy, $5 10@$6 25; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 10@$6 25 ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 25@$5 00
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in slack request at former rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good ordinary; $6 40@$8 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for; $4 50@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in limited request at $3 80@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $4 10@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in demand, ranging from $3 25@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	[illegible]

GRAIN.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson, and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TANNHAUSER. (German opera.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. Subject—"Jean of Arc."

ARMORY HALL.
Broadway, corner 4th-av.
CHRISTMAS GIFT BAZAAR. Fair in aid of the Anthon Memorial Church.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

Terms of the New-York Times.
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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum 3
Two copies, one year 5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2
Five copies, one year 8
Ten copies, one year 15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.
Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 80 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 31 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Rumors of negotiations for an armistice prevail in London. Riots are reported to have occurred in Berlin on account of the calling out of the married men of the Landwehr. The Prussian Government has informed the Grand Duke of LUXEMBOURG that as he has allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia will no longer respect the neutrality of Luxembourg, nor be bound by the treaty of 1867.

The Tours branch of the Government has gone to Bordeaux, in apprehension of a "raid" by the Germans. M. GAMBETTA has gone to the Army of the Loire, now divided into two commands, with the "supreme object" of reaching Paris. Gen. BOURBAKI, by decree, is placed in command of the First Army, and Gen. CHANZY to that of the Second Army. BOURBAKI's force is on the right bank of the Loire. Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES declines the command of the military camp at Cherbourg, which has been offered to him. King WILLIAM telegraphed to the Queen, on the 8th, that there was severe fighting near Beaugency, on the Loire, on the 7th; that more resistance is expected there, and that one gun, several mitrailleuses and 180 prisoners were taken. Gen. CHANZY, commanding one division of the Army of the Loire, states that the Prussians, under the command of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and the Duke of MECKLENBURG, made an attack all along his lines on Thursday night and Friday. After an all-night fight, chiefly in the vicinity of Beaugency, the French succeeded in routing the enemy, driving them beyond Grande Chartre. A London dispatch, of the 8th, states that Englishmen arriving there from Havre report that the Germans were marching on the city, and were expected hourly to invest it; and a Havre dispatch, of the 7th, gives the same information. The French Government have hurried off iron-clads to protect the city.

Gen. DUCROT issued an order to his army at Vincennes on the 8th inst., in which he says that after two days of glorious battles they had recrossed the Marne, finding their efforts fruitless. When the enemy has had time to concentrate the contest will be renewed. Preparations for another great movement and fresh sorties are in progress. Two English houses, it is said, have contracted to supply Paris with food immediately after the capitulation. The French officers and war prisoners in Germany are reported as strongly against the restoration of the Bonapartists. In Burgundy, the Prussians have exacted 1,080,000 francs indemnity, for the expulsion of the Germans.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King of Saxony has assented to the proposition that King WILLIAM assume the title of Emperor of Germany. A note from Count VON BISMARCK was received by the President of the North German Parliament on the 8th inst., stating that King WILLIAM had accepted the title of Emperor of Germany.....The Belgian Minister of State has resigned.....The King of Italy has decorated SERRANO, PRIM, ESPARTERO and ZORRILLA with the Order of the Annunciade....The 23d of December has now been fixed as the time for the Duke of AOSTA's departure from Italy for Spain....The steam-ship Union has parted amidships off Rathray Head, and little of the cargo will be saved.... The weather on the Atlantic has been tempestuous for some time, and several disasters are reported from London and Liverpool.... The River Neva, in Russia, is frozen over.... Gen. SHERIDAN is in Athens.... FRANCIS DORE, of New-York, according to a London telegram, fell or threw himself from a window in a hotel in that city on the 9th inst., and was killed.... By an explosion in a cartridge manufactory in Birmingham, England, on the 9th, twenty persons were killed, and thirty or forty wounded.... The London Times of Thursday contains a conciliatory editorial on the *Alabama* claims. It asks "no indemnity for the insults heaped on England in consequence of the depredations of the *Alabama*," but craves a settlement of the claims to bring about a better feeling and closer unity between the two countries. The *Morning Post* of the same morning bewails the state of politics in this country. It sees no hope of better relations, "as the best Americans avoid or are driven from political life, while men like Gen. BUTLER wield political influence, and ostentatious courtesy is shown to natures supposed to be unfriendly to England."

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from various parts of South America has come to hand by way of Lake City, Fla. At the date of the latest advices small-pox was prevalent in Chili.... The insurrection in Bolivia was extending, and a battle was imminent before Potosi. The Caracol mining fever was on the increase, and the excitement is said to be greater than that following the discovery of gold in California.... The City of Montevideo, in Uruguay, was besieged by 7,000 men, who demanded the banishment of the members of the actual Government.... The revolution in Peru was ended.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices have been received from Australia to the 21st of October. In New South Wales there was much anxiety as to the effect which would be produced on the relations of the colony by the complications in Europe. French and German steamers were lurking about, and the defense of the ports by torpedoes was talked of.... The Government had contracted to pay $60,000 a year for the California mail service.... New tariff rates had been put in force.... Prince ALFRED's ship, the *Galatea*, was to proceed homeward in November. The Prince had closed the Intercolonial Exhibition.... There had been disastrous floods in Victoria.... New discoveries of gold were reported, and the crops were said to be good. The Victoria Parliament was in session, and engaged on a Liberal Land bill.

GENERAL.

The claim against the Spanish Government for the seizure of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, was paid by Minister ROBERTS on Saturday.

There are reports of an intended attack on the south-eastern frontier of Utah by the Navajo Indians, under the Yampahute Chief PATHER.

A meeting of the Catholic churches of Albany is to be held soon to protest against the occupation of Rome by the King of Italy.

At the meeting of the National Board of Trade, at Buffalo, on Saturday, a discussion arose on the subject of making a ship channel of the Erie Canal at the expense of the country at large. The Board will probably finish the work today.

Mr. WM. SPENCER, who was reported to have committed suicide at Syracuse, is now supposed to have been murdered. Two young men named ANTHONY DEAN and DANIEL CONNOLLY are charged with the deed.

LOTTIE FOWLER, who has been on trial at Bridgeport, Conn., for fortune-telling, was discharged on Saturday.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, the alleged murderers of the LAFITTE family, have been sent back to Potosi from St. Louis, for trial, in charge of an armed *posse comitatus*.

Mr. OBERHAUER, a German merchant from New-York, was robbed and murdered by five negroes in Havana, on Friday last. The authorities are in search of the offenders.

More hostile demonstrations against the Christians at Tien-tsin are reported.

HANLON, convicted of the murder of MARY MOHRMANN at Philadelphia, has been sentenced to be hanged, the Court having refused him a new trial. He made a violent speech, accusing the detective officers, who testified against him, of perjury, and asserting his innocence of the murder.

The Fenians of Buffalo are reorganizing and preparing for a new movement to free Ireland.

GIDEON JOHNSON and THOMAS LAWTON have been arrested for the robbery and attempted murder of AMBROSE S. MARK at Hartsville.

CRISTOBAL MENDOZA, Cuban Ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was lately executed at Puerto Principe. He advised his countrymen to lay down their arms.

It is stated to be the current belief at Ottawa that the withdrawing of the bonding privilege would lead to the closing of the Welland Canal to American vessels.

The General Corn Association at Montreal has resolved to petition the Dominion Parliament for the repeal of duties on flour and grain.

They have been having terrible weather in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Panama, and several vessels are reported lost.

The trial of WOODS and SULLIVAN for the murder of WILLIAM BRAYLEY resulted in the disagreement of the jury at Boston on Saturday.

A large part of the village of Rochelle, Ill., was burned on Saturday. The loss is stated at $70,000.

The Winter and the Unemployed.

The number of unemployed in this City was probably never much greater than it is at present. Every business man could tell us that his office is besieged by clerks, book-keepers, and others, anxious to find some sort of occupation. People who fill prominent positions are almost weary of replying to these distressing applications. An advertisement for an assistant in almost any branch of business will bring hundreds of answers. Very few of us can form any idea of the real extent of destitution which now prevails among the classes which depend for daily bread upon their daily labor. The war has injured some departments of commerce; local causes have depressed others. In monetary and banking circles, "Rings" of one kind or another have thrown cold water on all speculation or enterprise. The smaller class of store-keepers say that never have they known so dull a Christmas season. As the Winter sets in with greater intensity, the melancholy ranks of the unemployed will inevitably receive many additions. Various kinds of out-door occupation will be closed to mechanics and artisans. The prospect of a hard Winter is before us, and we shall not improve matters by closing our eyes to the plain truth.

It is natural to ask, at such a time as this, how the governing party of the City and State is engaged? The class which lives directly upon its earnings is taught to believe that Tammany is its best friend. That being so, what has Tammany done, or what is it doing, to lessen the general distress? The story is soon told. Last October and November it enticed away from regular employment a large number of workmen whose assistance it wanted for electioneering purposes. It gave more than the standard rate of wages, and exacted very little work in return. These tactics demoralized the labor market, and ruined those who allowed themselves to be entrapped. Very many of the "laborers" taken on to vote for Tammany on the 8th of last month have since been discharged. Room has been found for others by displacing men who have committed no fault but that of being in the way. And now what are the leaders of Tammany doing to provide against the distress which their high taxation, and wholesale misuse of the public funds, have done so much to occasion? The reply is very simple. They are busy, as usual, feathering their own nests. They are, for instance, publishing a paper which they call the *Transcript*, consisting of 504 pages of advertisements which nobody wanted and nobody reads, but for the cost of which the tax-payers of this City will be called upon to furnish nearly $80,000, at the lowest estimate. TWEED and SWEENY care nothing whatever for the "working class," or any other class. They steal $80,000 out of this infamous *Transcript* job alone, and then stick paragraphs in their subsidized newspapers boasting that the furniture in their houses is the "most gorgeous" to be seen in town, and that it was designed expressly for them. While hungry working men seek anxiously for employment, so that they may have the means of giving their families one meal a day, these harpies revel in luxury and dissipation. They choose this, the hardest part of the year, to publish their swindling journal of 504 pages—every page of which has to be extravagantly paid for by the poor and needy. The JOHN JACOB ASTORS and MOSES TAYLORS easily shirk their share of the burden. When TWEED and SWEENY increase *their* taxes, they quietly shift the expense to their tenants—and then come out and sign a dishonest report, certifying roundly that there is no mismanagement of the City finances. When that day of trouble arrives which these men are trying to bring about, their share in the general misfortune will not go unrewarded. There were political adventurers very similar to TWEED and SWEENY in France prior to 1789. There was also a wealthy class, like that of the ASTORS and TAYLORS—and for a time all went well. But one day the people cried out for *bread*, and refused to take trumped-up certificates or "reports" in place of it. We all know what happened. The oligarchy in this City, now chuckling over their grand houses and fine furniture, may think it very unlikely that the people will ever get out of patience with them; but a few years more of their unbridled profligacy, followed by great destitution among the classes willing to work and unable to find work to do, will suffice to undeceive them.

It would be madness to expect reform from these hardened and unscrupulous tricksters. The Republicans must take the "working man's question" into their own hands—for it is fast becoming a question which refuses to be trifled with. Tammany has said to the laboring man, "We can befriend you, and we alone," and everybody can see what has been done. The malady has been treated by the vilest system of quackery. And although we have the evil developed here in a more formidable manner than is common elsewhere, yet undoubtedly it is extending, and as the country becomes covered with great centres of population, it will extend more and more rapidly. Misgovernment and charlatanry, such as we in New-York are cursed with, will aggravate its consequences—nothing but very wise government can effectually extirpate it. The Republican Party should identify itself, in an active and living manner, with the true interests of the industrious classes. We have still vast tracts of land left unpeopled, but it is useless to bid the unemployed to go thither, without even inquiring about their fitness or means for the work. A policy might be adopted which would expand the encouragement to settlers already given under the Homestead law, without involving any special drain upon the resources of the Government. The Republican Party should introduce that policy—should be associated with it in the mind of every intelligent working man throughout the country. We have on this continent the finest opportunities ever offered to mankind for providing against the growth of a permanent indigent class—it is lamentable to think how many of them have been misused, or are utterly thrown away. There never was such wicked improvidence seen in the world as that which is involved in the wholesale grants of public lands to all sorts of crazy schemes and companies. That, at least, can be immediately stopped. It will be our own fault if the co-operative principle cannot be used in such a way as to encourage the unemployed to found new settlements, instead of starving in overcrowded cities. The Democrats are too intent upon plundering the community to afford it any assistance. The Republicans must perform the great work of preventing the continued threatened spread of destitution, and the perpetual existence of a large unemployed class.

Colonial Difficulties.

The Australian colonies are trying to arrange a policy of confederation, in its general features not unlike that which has brought about the Dominion of Canada. Whether coercion and fraud and bribery are to be employed to establish a united Australia, after the example set in the treatment of Nova Scotia, we are not permitted to know. That the policy is fostered by the Imperial authorities there can, however, be no doubt. Equally certain is it that the more far-sighted of England's statesmen see in these movements steps toward a condition of independence on the part of the colonies concerned. Australian opinion is probably better prepared for the final solution of an embarrassing problem than that of Canada. But in both instances there is a timid shrinking from a step that will be sooner or later inevitable. The colonists are conscious of the disasters that await them whenever England becomes again involved in war, but they have become so accustomed to depend for favors upon Downing-street that they lack nerve to rely upon their own resources.

From the possible perils foreshadowed by European conflict, the Australian Federation Commissioners propose to escape by a device of child-like simplicity. They "recommend the colonies to make application to the European Powers to declare the colonies neutral in the event of England's becoming belligerent." Of course the Canadian Government would marvelously like a similar declaration in favor of the colonies composing the Dominion, with the United States as parties to the declaration. That would be a very nice arrangement. It would enable the colonists to retain their connection with the British Empire, and to draw pap indefinitely from the pockets of England's poor taxpayers. It would, however, strengthen England by relieving her of the weakness which the colonial dead-weight entails upon her when occupying a hostile attitude toward other Powers.

We need not say that so one-sided an arrangement is not likely to be concurred in. Australia is England's vulnerable point in one quarter of the world; Canada in another. If her motherly heart will not allow her to send her spoiled children into the world to care for themselves, as best they can; or if the children, having reached the semblance of manhood without acquiring its chief characteristics, persistently cling to their mother's apron-strings—others Powers cannot help it. The spectacle is pathetic, but in the midst of war any other nation would not pause to admire it. The colonies have their fate, in this respect, in their own hands. They can only escape participation in England's difficulties as a belligerent by constituting themselves independent of her authority.

The Police and the Thieves.

The thieves of the City are making hay while the sun shines. Robberies by the dozen may be heard of in almost every district, and there are many more of which no mention is ever publicly made. Fifth-avenue alone could stock a General Sessions' calendar. The number of robberies effected in residences of that fashionable thoroughfare within the last few weeks almost exceeds belief; and the audacity of the robbers, and their impunity, would startle our well-to-do citizens, if the cases could be narrated in detail. But Fifth-avenue is exceptional only because of its extent, and the amount of its portable wealth. There are few streets above Union-square in which one house, at least, has not been entered and plundered. The robbers ply their occupation at all hours. We hear of upper stories being ransacked while families are at dinner, and of lower stories being carefully searched while families are asleep. In the majority of cases the enterprises are conducted with an apparent deliberation which implies an assurance of safety; and this, again, implies either an understanding between thieves and policemen, or confidence in the non-appearance of the latter.

Street robberies, too, multiply with a rapidity which augurs ill for the Winter, hardly yet begun. Women rob a passer-by of his watch and get quietly off; others pass into a house with their booty, and menace the pursuer with pistols when he raps at the door. People are knocked down at street corners and plundered leisurely. Ladies have their purses snatched from their hands while they do their shopping. Everywhere the thieves seem masters of the situation.

The common explanation is that the Police force is too small. It is true that the increase of the force has not kept pace with the growth of the City, and the strength and daring of the criminal class; and in some neighborhoods this fact helps to explain the facility with which robberies are committed. But to what shall we ascribe the ease with which, in many instances, the thieves are induced to restore their booty? Why citizens, when they suffer, do not let the robbery get into the newspapers. They quietly whisper to certain Police officials, and in a trice the plunder is found upon the door-step, with a polite note from the thief. What are we to infer? That policemen and thieves are in partnership?—that the former know the latter, and for a consideration keep out of the way? Or that the detective system, so-called, is merely a go-between, the robbed on one side, the robbers on the other, with not the remotest idea of furthering the ends of justice?

We fear that the present state of things must be accepted as evidence of the demoralization which is at work in the Police force. Grant that the force might be numerically enlarged with advantage, still we must assume that the force we now have should be so disciplined as that its full capacity may be turned to account. Defects in organization or management will only be aggravated by additions to the number employed; and these defects are unfortunately notorious. We pointed out some weeks ago that the material of the force is depreciating, and that the circumstance is traceable to the introduction into the Police of the very influences which have undermined and corrupted other branches of City affairs. Time makes the alarming fact plainer and plainer. Good men are dropping out of the force, and worthless men become their successors. More attention is paid to the recommendation of politicians than to the quality and character of the men appointed. The same influences weaken authority and lower the general standard of duty. The complaints against patrolmen for theft, intoxication, or other misconduct, are more numerous than at any former time, and the discipline is almost everywhere weaker and worse. Where will these things end? The late Superintendent JOURDAN found himself fettered by politicians, and died a martyr to labors which demoralizing agencies greatly aggravated. His successor, KELSO, takes matters more easily. He allows the politicians to have their own way, with what result our citizens will soon be able to determine. The Winter promises to add largely to our stock of knowledge on that subject.

What Will He Do With It?

As Gov. HOFFMAN is reported to be preparing his annual message to the Legislature, the interesting question arises, What will he have to say about the great swindle of the age, and the great drawback to his political ambition, the Erie bill? Will he take the advice of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and come out openly and recommend its repeal? or, will he join with the *World* in defending it? or, will he do as he has done heretofore, say nothing about it? The latter course would doubtless be the most agreeable, but, unfortunately for the Governor, this Erie question is getting to be the most vital question of the day, so far as the individual, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, is concerned. It will neither be ignored nor suppressed. It demands treatment of some kind at the hands of the Governor, and it is bound to have it. "The Democratic Party cannot carry Erie in the Presidential election," says the *Eagle*, and the Democracy of the entire West echoes the assertion.

This, in plain language, is equivalent to saying "If you, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, have any idea of being the nominee for President in 1872, you must clear your skirts of the most 'audacious scoundrelism of the period'—the Erie bill." The Governor is thus put in a position where he has either to renounce all his ambitious dreams of the future, or repudiate the friends who have helped him in the past. Before he can advance another step upward, he is called upon to kick from under him the ladder by which he has climbed to his present height. This is rather a hard predicament, but the Governor got himself into the scrape voluntarily, and against the urgent advice and timely warning given him by this journal. We have therefore no sympathy to waste on him in his dilemma, but we feel a sort of interest, or rather we have a certain curiosity, in common with the public at large, to see what the Governor will do to extricate himself. His treatment, or lack of treatment, of this Erie Bill in his next annual message will indicate how he stands in reference to the Ring that has heretofore controlled his actions. He will greatly surprise those who know him best if he proves to be less their abject tool now than he always has been since he entered political life.

A New School of Art.

The realistic reaction begun many years ago in England by MILLAIS, ROSSETTI, and their associates against the loose and corrupting influences of the Renaissance School of Art, was not without wholesome effect. If a rose was to be painted, it was well that it should not be so idealized as to be readily mistaken for a cow; that the pictured brickbat should faithfully represent its answering reality; and that the coal-scuttle on canvas should accurately recall the coal-scuttle of the domestic hearth. In going back to nature for a purer inspiration, and in making fidelity and truth its simple creed, the Preraphaelite movement started a great and long-needed reform. But like many reforms, its usefulness was somewhat impaired by the excessive and injudicious zeal of some of its earlier disciples, who mistook coldness for correctness, homeliness of subject for reality of treatment, and made tediousness the test of truth. Of course, as brickbats and coal-scuttles, however faithfully drawn, are not in themselves inviting subjects to the poetic mind, there came a fresh reaction, which resulted in what we may call the eclectic school of art. Like Mr. ROBERTSON or Mr. ALBERRY, the followers of this new method sought to soften the real with the ideal, and to combine the resources of modern life and antique grace. Perhaps we should say that this movement was rather a renewal than a reform, for it was a return to the picturesque originality of that mediæval artist who hit upon the happy expedient of depicting Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac with a blunderbuss, while a charitable cherub poured water in his pan.

To a sister republic must be accorded the palm of excellence in this direction. Naturally the tropic heats fire the artistic imagination, and it is not far from the equator that we find the prince of eclectic artists translated by one felicitous stroke of genius into sudden fame. The Archbishop of Bogota desired to adorn his cathedral with a picture of St. John the Baptist. He summoned, therefore, the local Raphael, and commissioned him to do the work. The subject presented some difficulty to a conscientious and spirited painter. How to present a St. John which, without doing utter violence to tradition, should yet avoid the error of commonplace and servile imitation—this was the problem. Our Colombian Raphael was equal to the situation, and in due time offered to the astonished gaze of the Archbishop a Baptist which pacified conservatism with the familiar sheep-skin, and captivated a more progressive taste by the novel addition of a shiny hat and a red necktie. The worthy prelate unhappily displayed that want of enlightenment so often characteristic of the Roman hierarchy. He was a man who would have criticised GARRICK's dressing of *Macbeth*, and turned up his venerable nose at Mr. FECHTER's wig in "Hamlet." He denounced the triumph of pictorial originality as a preposterous abortion, and its author as a stupid, tasteless idiot. Of course, aspersions so uncalled for could only be wiped out with blood, and the injured artist promptly challenged the Archbishop. We have not yet heard if the challenge has been accepted, or with what result. We trust that, in any event, the haughty ecclesiastic has been taught that the time has gone by when RICHELIEU can set himself up as the arbiter of taste as well as politics, and that he has been forced to make ample apology to insulted art. And if this much misunderstood painter will send his production to our great Metropolis, we promise him that appreciation and applause which seem to be denied to him at home, and which we are always ready to give to true merit.

Placed on exhibition in the Academy of Design, this tropical Baptist would not only attract attention, but offer an admirable study to our artists. It would lead them to revolt against the tyranny of stereotyped rules and antiquated customs, and encourage them to follow boldly in the footsteps of POWELL and DE GROOT. So, in time, we may see all our civic squares adorned with masterpieces, and all our churches illustrated with saints and prophets in top-boots and stove-pipe hats. Next to genius there is certainly nothing like originality.

The Income Tax.

Both branches of Congress have before them bills repealing the income tax, and if public opinion is allowed to influence legislation, one or the other of them will become law. So long as the Government required a larger revenue from internal sources than was otherwise available, a tax upon incomes seemed one of the most equitable that could be imposed. For a similar reason, in the reduction of internal taxation, other burdens were properly removed first. Those which entered into production, adding greatly to its cost, and so in effect injuring domestic industry, were removed, while the income tax remained untouched. The condition of the Treasury last session rendered possible the reduction even of that tax from five to two and a-half per cent., and the report of Mr. BOUTWELL demonstrates that it may now be swept away altogether without inconvenience to the Government.

During the year ending 30th June last, the income tax yielded $37,775,873. With the rate reduced one-half and the exemption increased, the receipts from this source in the current fiscal year cannot be much more than $18,000,000. That is, perhaps, a maximum estimate. Now the probable surplus of the year will not be less than four times that sum,—with average good fortune and reduced appropriations it should be nearer $90,000,000. This tax may, therefore, be abolished without further delay. The Treasury is able to dispense with it altogether, and Congress will disregard public feeling if it allow the tax to be collected another year. Its repeal should not be made contingent upon any general revision of taxes, whether internal or of the tariff.

MINOR TOPICS.

Whatever conclusion the Presbyterian Clerical Association may arrive at in regard to the relative merits of extemporaneous preaching and the use of manuscript in the pulpit, there can be no doubt as to the preference entertained by the great majority of congregations. There is a life, and consequently an effectiveness, in extemporaneous utterances, which the most careful reading of manuscript cannot realize. Quite as much study of the subject discussed is required for success in one method as for success in the other. Speaking does not imply less thought than reading; on the contrary, good speaking implies a careful elaboration of thought,—the precise forms of expression being alone left to be supplied at the time of delivery. A freedom of style is thus acquired to which few written discourses attain; and the magnetic influence of the eye, which the mere reader always loses, more than compensates for occasional looseness in language. The preacher, too, should be more than an expounder of doctrine; he should be an exhorter, urging holiness of life, and written appeals are by comparison flat and unprofitable.

Mayor HALL's objection to the Supervisors' action in awarding a certain lawyer $5,000 for defending "JACK" REYNOLDS, a murderer, is undoubtedly weakened by the fact that the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL formerly received a similar sum for defending PATRICK DWYER, another murderer. The fee is excessive in either case, and the fact that it was paid in one instance does not constitute a reason for paying it in another. If it includes an allowance for expenses incurred in arranging a defense, the argument in its behalf is not strengthened, for the City is under no obligation to furnish the means of rescuing from punishment those who violate its laws. When a prisoner appears at his trial without counsel because of poverty, the Court may properly assign him legal assistance,—not to secure his acquittal, but to see that the charge is legally established, and to give him the benefit of the law's chances. For this service there should be some fixed fee, and beyond this no expenditure of public money is allowable.

We lately suggested that the surplus diplomatic talent of the world had gone into the "confidence" business. Late revelations fully establish the fact that counterfeiting and its allied swindles have come in for a fair share of it. Panting for new worlds to conquer, the inventive fraternity who hit upon the happy idea of sending sawdust instead of counterfeit bills, have extended their operations to England. Greenbacks not being in request there, and five-pound notes being well known to be rather difficult to imitate, the most obvious device was to offer a cheap and effective substitute for the British sovereign. It was proposed to obtain this by making it of "aluminium found in the Rocky Mountains," and the usual profit of 90 per cent. on the transaction was offered. The money and orders were ostensibly to be for smoking tobacco, at a certain scale of prices, which on being received was found to be worthless, and, of course, minus the the aluminium sovereigns. The "New-York tobacconist" who has thus found fame on the other side of the Atlantic, is nominated by an English journal for Chairman of the Erie Railroad. When FISK gets the expected Presidential nomination, he will probably think of it.

An Albany correspondent says that the organization of the next Assembly has already been arranged by the New-York "Ring," even to the minutest particulars. The chairmanships of all the Committees have been settled, as well as most of the members who are to have places thereon; and even the clerkships, messengers, and pages have been designated by the ruling powers in this City. All the legislation of the next session will, of course, be shaped to suit the wishes of the Tammany Ring. Indeed, if it were not for the desire of the country Democrats to pick up a few crumbs by the sale of their votes to railroad and other lobbyists, they would doubtless consent to abolish the Legislature altogether and empower TWEED and SWEENY to enact whatever laws their own interests require.

There seems to be a probability that the coal miners' strike, for the moment confined to one district, will in a few days become general. We have private information that the men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Companies have submitted a proposition to the Miners' Union which may change the whole aspect. They offer to rejoin the Union if its General Council will order a suspension of work in the six counties subject to its influence; and as the Union will by this accession gain much additional strength, it is more than likely that the bargain will be entered into. The avowed purpose of the movement is to force the price of coal up to what is called "the paying point," and in this purpose miners and operators are agreed. The sympathy existing between these classes in regard to the object to be attained does not positively prove that the strike is the result of collusion between them, but it invests that supposition with considerable plausibility.

German Liberals are evidently not so completely carried away by the prevailing intoxication of military success as to forget the very grave issues that are involved in the ratification of the South German treaties. Prussia, as she has very effectively shown, presents the highest type of military organization, but the Democrats of Fatherland have abundant reason to distrust the fitness of her régime for a free people in time of peace. In spite of the efforts of the progressive section of the Parliament of the Confederation, the Prussianizing of all Germany will doubtless soon be as complete as treaties can make it. The struggle, however, is merely deferred between the policy of individual freedom and that of officialism, and cannot fail to be renewed at a more opportune moment.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of Treaties—Payment of the Lloyd Aspinwall Claim—Appropriations Required—Spurious Champagne—A Diplomatic Dinner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate on Friday afternoon, in Executive Session, confirmed three treaties reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. SUMNER, viz.: A treaty between the United States and the Republic of Salvador, for the surrender of fugitive criminals, signed at San Salvador May 23, 1870; a treaty between the United States and the King of Sweden and Norway, concerning the citizenship of natives of one country who may emigrate to another; and a treaty with Austria, regulating the rights and privileges of Consuls in the two countries. Another treaty with Austria, concerning the privileges of citizenship, negotiated by Mr. JAY, is yet to be acted upon.

NEW-YORKERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Among the New-Yorkers here are Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Collector MURPHY and FRANK E. HOWE, who came to attend the funeral of Mr. WALBRIDGE; also CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and WILLIS GAYLORD, J. A. VERPLANCK, of Buffalo; GORDON MCKAY, of Boston; Gen. MERRITT, of St. Lawrence, and R. B. CARPENTER, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., are also here.

PAYMENT OF THE LLOYD ASPINWALL CLAIM.

Señor LOPEZ ROBERTS, Spanish Minister, was at the State Department, yesterday, for the purpose of paying over to Secretary FISH the judgment recently obtained by the United States in the arbitration of the indemnity for the illegal seizure of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*. The amount awarded by the Commission was $19,700 in gold. The result in this case, which has been prosecuted to final settlement with much vigor by the State Department, affords much satisfaction here, as it is the first instance in which the Spanish Government has been brought to the point of paying for damages growing out of the Cuban troubles. The negotiations in this case at one time came very near precipitating a war with Spain.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

On Friday last, the Committee on Appropriations paid a visit to the Government Printing-office, for the information of the members, as to the necessity for extending the buildings, and providing the additional facilities asked for in Mr. CLAPP's report. The impression made by the personal inspection is not known, but the public printer believes an appropriation will be recommended, to cover the expense of the addition of an L on Delaware-avenue. It is much needed, if the amount of public printing is not to be reduced.

AID TO THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

A petition has been numerously signed by citizens of Baltimore to be presented to Congress, asking for Government aid to the American Printing-house and University for the Blind.

SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE TO BE LOOKED INTO.

The Internal Revenue Department, through its regulations and provisions for the collection of the tax on spirits, learns the process of manufacture of spurious liquors, and almost exactly the quantities produced. A very large quantity of sparkling wines, or so-called champagnes, are made from a mixture of California wines with light imported wines, and afterward charged with carbonic acid gas, in the same manner as bottled soda-water. The Department is called on to decide whether the article so compounded is really champagne, in which case no tax is imposed, or whether it is an imitation, and liable to a tax of fifty cents per quart. If decided to be an imitation and taxed as such, the mixtures will be forced from the market, and the manufacturers obliged to go into other business. The Department will send a commission to New-York this week to look into this subject.

A DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

The first diplomatic dinner of the season was given last night by Secretary FISH. The invitation extended to ten Ministers, having longest represented the Government in this city. Sir EDWARD THORNTON, Baron GEROLT, Señor ROBERTS and Baron LEDERER were among those entertained.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE UNION LEAGUE.

The session of the National Grand Council of the Union League of America, to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday next, will draw together prominent members of the Republican Party from all sections of the Union. Many of these are in Washington and vicinity, having arrived from the South and West during the past few days. Exciting times are anticipated in the contested seats from Arkansas and Missouri.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

The first representation of "The Black Crook," at Niblo's, occurs this evening. That of "Twelfth Night," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, also appeals to public curiosity.....The reader will learn with interest that a scene from the play of "Tom and Jerry," interpreted by Messrs. JAMES and POOLEY MACE, was part of the performance at the Boston Theatre, on Friday night.....Miss GLYN is to appear on Wednesday evening next at Steinway Hall as *Cleopatra*; that is to say, she will read the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra," in the costume of the heroine. This will be a novel step, and, added to Miss GLYN's great reputation, will doubtless attract to the entertainment a large share of public attention.

Musical.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The concert of the Misses LAEMLIN, announced for to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall, is looked forward to with much interest, and is is hoped will prove the initiatory of a successful career for these young artists of the Pacific. The Misses LAEMLIN come to us from California, and their debut is regarded with interest by many former residents, as well as by others sojourning here on visits from the land of gold.....The very successful debut of Mlle. TEDESCA, a young and skilled violinist, has already been recorded in these columns. The lady will be heard once again, at a grand opening concert given in the new Harlem Music Hall, this night.....In celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN, the Philharmonic Society will give a concert at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. An orchestra of one hundred will perform, Mme. LOUISA LICHTMAY will sing, Miss MARIE KREBS will play, and Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF is to recite. Tickets will be sold on Wednesday, on Thursday, and on Saturday.

EUROPE.

Negotiations for an Armistice Between France and Prussia.

Neutrality of Luxembourg to be Disregarded by Prussia.

RUMORED RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Flight of the Tours Government to Bordeaux.

A Terrible Explosion in an English Cartridge Factory.

Twenty Persons Killed and Thirty to Forty Wounded.

THE WAR.

Rumors of Negotiations for an Armistice—Prussia Announces the Determination to Disregard the Neutrality of Luxembourg—Reported Riots in Berlin—Ducrot Admits his Sortie to Have Been Fruitless.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The rumors are repeated that an armistice is negotiating at Versailles.

GAMBETTA ASKS AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Tours today to the *Daily News* reports that there is good authority to believe that GAMBETTA has applied to the Prussians for an armistice to allow time for an election of the National Assembly.

LUXEMBURG.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says: A telegram from Luxembourg states that the Prussian Government has informed the Government of the Grand Duke that in consequence of its having allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of the territory of Luxembourg.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—It is rumored here that Prussia has informed the Government of Luxembourg that she is no longer bound by the Treaty of 1867.

In the Belgian Chamber today Baron D'ANETHAN said he was aware of Prussia's note in regard to Luxembourg. He denied that the Government were in the least degree influenced by Prussia to reject the petition of the French prisoners in Belgium to return to their country. As for the case of Luxembourg, it ought to be a warning to Europe.

RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Riots are reported to have broken out in Berlin on account of the calling into active service the married men of the Landwehr.

PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Gen. DUCROT has issued the following order of the day to his command:

"VINCENNES, Dec. 4.

Soldiers, after two days of glorious battles you have recrossed the Marne, having found that your efforts were fruitless. When the enemy has not time to concentrate, or to prepare to continue the vain sacrifice of life, let us renew the contest with increased animation, and raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifice demanded by the holy cause for which we must not hesitate to sacrifice our lives."

Preparations for great movements and fresh sorties are in progress in Paris. No person is allowed to leave the city. Gens. TROCHU and DUCROT were both outside the walls on the 4th.

Second Campaign on the Loire—King William's Report—Reorganization of the Army of the Loire—D'Aurelles Superseded—The Tours Government Fled to Bordeaux.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—King WILLIAM telegraphs, under date of today, to Queen AUGUSTA: "There was severe and successful fighting yesterday near Meung. More resistance is expected there. One gun, several *mitrailleuses* and 150 prisoners were taken." The sanitary condition of the army in the field has taken a very favorable turn.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At Nevry, a village northwest of Gien, the advance of the Prussian Third Army overtook and defeated the rear guard of the Army of the Loire, which was obliged in consequence to hasten its retreat; and on Wednesday the Seventeenth Prussian Division engaged the French west of Meung, and beat them after a sharp fight, in which the First Bavarian Corps participated. The French lost 260 prisoners, one gun, and a *mitrailleuse*.

MEUNG, Dec. 8, via VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG defeated the Third French Army Corps here today. The German losses are severe, but those of the French are still heavier. The Germans took six guns and 1,000 prisoners.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Dec. 8.—Official decrees have appeared appointing Gen. BOURBAKI to the command of the First Army, and Gen. CHAUZAY to that of the Second Army, into which the Army of the Loire has been divided. Gen. D'AURELLES DE PALLADINES refuses the command of the military camp at Cherbourg which has been offered him.

FIGHTING ON THE LEFT BANK.

It is reported there was fighting all day, today, along the left bank of the Loire, between the French under Gen. CHAUZAY, and the forces repulsed by him yesterday. The reports add that he was again successful today.

THE GOVERNMENT GONE TO BORDEAUX.

It is said the Tours Government will go to Bordeaux, as the Prussians might risk the sending of a force to this city. A portion of the *personnel* and officers go to-night, but M. GAMBETTA and the Ministry Bureaus will not leave until they are obliged to do so. There is no news from Gen. BOURBAKI, who has a large force on the right bank of the Loire. It is rumored he is marching on Paris.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—The *Official Journal* announces that the Government has removed to Bordeaux. M. GAMBETTA will go to the Army of the Loire, which has been divided into two corps, with the supreme object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives.

Gen. CHAUZA reports that he fought, yesterday, against the Army of FREDERICK CHARLES, and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—King WILLIAM sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemberg on the valor of the Wurtemberg troops, and expressing sorrow for the great losses they have sustained. The King of Wurtemberg, in reply, telegraphed that he felt gratitude for and pride in the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the fact that it was in the great cause of Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

PURSUIT OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The *Staats Anzeiger* says: The Duke of MECKLENBURG on the right gained a position between Meung and Beaugency; the centre with the cavalry pushed in pursuit of the French to Salbris; and the left, with the Fifth Corps in advance, obtained a decided success near Nevoy.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 9.—Beaumont, Massas and Beaugency have been evacuated by the French. The Germans have captured 1,100 prisoners and six guns.

Defense of the Mouth of the Loire—Havre—Siege of Belfort—Aid of German Wounded.

TOURS, Dec. 9.—A squadron of French gun-boats has been sent to protect shipping entering the port of St. Nazaire and the mouth of the Loire.

THE NORTH.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—Communications with Havre have been restored. Abbeville has not been occupied by the Prussians.

THE EAST.

MONTBELIARD, Dec. 6.—Belfort is making a splendid defense. The Prussians at one time occupied Danjoutin, but were driven out with great loss. They acknowledge that this siege has cost them more than any other during the war.

GRATITUDE OF THE CROWN PRINCESS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Princess ALICE writes a letter to the Manchester Committee, expressing her gratitude for the aid furnished the German wounded.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

Predictions of the American Minister at Constantinople—Remarkable Verification in Late Events—Probable Attempt of France to Enlarge the Scope of the Coming Conference.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is noted here as quite remarkable that Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, late United States Minister to Constantinople, made the following very accurate prediction of the present condition of Eastern affairs in his dispatches to Secretary FISH as long ago as the 2d of September last:

"If Prussia shall succeed in yet further enfeebling France, the position of the Porte will become very critical, and the more so as Russia has preserved her military resources intact. The system of railways in Russia, interlocking, as it does, all points of the Empire, and converging on the Austrian and Turkish frontiers, enables Russia to throw her whole army on any given point at any moment, and to attack Turkey with an overwhelming might, while keeping open her lines of communication. Russia, with the consummate diplomatic sagacity and craft that distinguished her, will try to take advantage of the crisis and provoke a revision of the treaties of 1856, by which the Black Sea was neutralized and the Bosphorus and Dardanelles were closed to the passage of her vessels of war. It will be strange if she does not succeed, aiming as she will, to obtain honorable conditions of peace for France, and exercising—as she will—a dominating influence in settling the terms of peace. The Black Sea opened to the fleets of Russia, Sebastopol again a naval dock-yard and harbor, and the Bosphorus and Dardanelles free for the passage of Russian men-of-war, Constantinople would be in constant danger, and could be attacked and taken before it could be relieved by outside aid. It will thus be seen that the Oriental question is likely soon to be reopened, and under very unfavorable auspices to the security of Turkey."

FLORENCE, Dec. 9.—Minister VENOSTA has replied to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note. He observes with satisfaction that Prussia has no desire to revive the entire Eastern question; but before any change whatever can be made in the provisions of the treaty by which that controversy was settled, the agreement of the cosignatory Powers was indispensable.

It is said that the French Government will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the conference on the Black Sea question, but the attempt is discountenanced by the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets, on the ground that it would endanger the assemblage of the conference.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

German Unity—King William Accepts the Offered Empire—Italy and Spain—Belgian Politics.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The King of Saxony has signified his acceptance of the proposal made by the King of Bavaria, regarding the title of Emperor of Germany.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The speeches of the King of Italy and the Duke of AOSTA, made on the occasion of the presentation of the crown to the latter, are published. Prince AMADEUS said: "I have before me a smooth and I hope happy course to pursue. You present to my view a more extended horizon, and invite me to duties always elevated, but now of the utmost moment. I accept the noble mission, conscious of its difficulties."

FLORENCE, Dec. 9.—King VICTOR EMMANUEL has conferred the Order of the Annunciade upon SERRANO, PRIM, ESPARTERO, and ZORRILLA. At the audience given the Spanish deputation, the King said, "I confide my son to the loyalty of the Spaniards."

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—President SIMSON announced yesterday in the North German Parliament that a note had been received from Count BISMARCK in which it was stated that King WILLIAM had accepted the title of Emperor of Germany. On a third reading, the Federal treaties finally passed. The protocols of the treaties with Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg and Bavaria have been sanctioned. The North German Parliament has approved the Federal treaty with Bavaria. All amendments were rejected.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.—MALON, Minister of State, has resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The River Neva is frozen over, and navigation is closed for the Winter.

Frightful Explosion in an English Cartridge Factory—Twenty Killed and Forty Wounded—Marine Disasters—Gen. Sheridan in Greece.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A frightful explosion occurred at a cartridge factory in Birmingham today. All the hands were at work at the time. Twenty are reported killed, and thirty or forty wounded....FRANCIS DORE, of New-York, yesterday fell or threw himself from a window of the Albemarle Hotel in this city and was killed....The weather is tempestuous, and much damage is reported to shipping. The steam-ship *Union* has gone to pieces and is a total loss. The *Collins*, Cork for St. John, was thrice driven back from longitude 29°. The ship *Athenais* has arrived off Start Point, Plymouth. She has been nine days in the Channel, facing heavy squalls and head winds. The *Fanny & Ann*, from Cadiz for New-York, put into Teneriffe leaking, and would discharge part of her cargo before proceeding. The American ship *Emily*, MCNEAR commander, picked up a boat containing the crew of the Norwegian bark *Ansgar*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, which came in collision with the *Caradoc*. The carpenter and eight seamen of the latter vessel are missing....The venerable PETER PEACOCK, A. M., Archdeacon of Limerick, is dead.

ATHENS, Dec. 8.—Gen. SHERIDAN has been presented to King GEORGE by Minister TUCKERMAN.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The Impending Difficulty with Russia—England's Attitude—Gratuitous Advice—Onslaught Upon Mr. Bright—English Policy Reproved—Public Sentiment in Great Britain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

Russia, it is reported, has sent a very conciliatory answer to the protest of England and Austria, but it must be a very soft answer indeed that will turn away the wrath of John Bull, and what explanation can be made that will be satisfactory, short of the withdrawal of the Russian note? Russia will or will not stand by the bargain forced upon her in 1856—will or will not observe the neutrality of the Black Sea. But Russian armaments—all her naval and military preparations, the heavy guns for Cronstadt, the improved equipments of her field artillery, the fact that she has allowed no horses to be sold to Prussia for the last year, do not look like backing down before a little bluster from a country so entirely unprepared for war as Great Britain. I cannot doubt that Russia is quite in earnest—I see no reason to believe that Prussia will even protest against the repudiation of a treaty, since she respects her own only when it is quite convenient; France is not in a condition to dictate peace to Europe; Austria exists only by the sufferance of her two powerful neighbors. The sole condition of opposing Russia is to free France from her invader, and this means a general war over Europe, a league of the whole south and west against the central and northern Powers.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

KARL BLIND thinks it the interest of Germany and of European freedom to oppose the ambition of Russia and save Hungary and Turkey from her grasp, but he writes in behalf of German democracy rather than its junkerdom and monarchy. If Germany hesitates, he says

"The resistance of the French will be prolonged, for they will hope that in consequence of the Russian demands a universal European complication will arise, in the course of which they think England would, by the peculiar intricacies of the situation, gradually be drawn toward the side of France."

Earl RUSSELL, at the age of seventy-eight, is still ready to take command of the channel fleet. He says:

"It seems to me that we ought to stand as a nation upon the ground which Lord GRANVILLE and his colleagues have taken. Nor do I see any difficulty in procuring an embodied militia. With a sufficient bounty, we might easily enlist one hundred thousand men for five years' service. The late Baron ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, told me that if at any time the English Government, of which I was then the head, wanted one hundred millions sterling, he would be happy to furnish the sum; so that neither men nor money would be wanting. Thus provided, I should be disposed to say, in the spirit of Lord GRANVILLE's dispatch, if the Russian Emperor asks for a conference on the Treaty of 1856, at a time when such a conference can be assembled, let us meet him in a fair spirit, and consider with France, Prussia, Italy, Austria and Turkey in what manner we can find a substitute for the neutralization of the Black Sea. But if the Czar proposes to set aside the Treaty of 1856 by force, let us meet him by force, and the sooner the better."

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY goes with Earl RUSSELL. He says of the Russian declaration:

"Such principles as these are absolutely fatal. They stand in the way of all peaceful solutions, of all permanent arrangements. Every one now is panting with desire to see the termination of this dreadful war between France and Germany. But how can the parties come together for any useful issue under this new interpretation of the law of nations? Every clause of a proposed treaty will be subjected to mental reservation, and under the language of grave promise and solemn engagement will lie force and opportunity, the real meaning of the thing, whenever they can be advantageously exercised."

Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN takes similar ground, but does not like England's military position.

"At the present moment," he says, "all our war material is at Woolwich, the most exposed position in the Kingdom. We have all our eggs in one nest. If Woolwich were taken, where would we be? This was the mistake from which France was now suffering. How different was the case in Prussia. Every district had its regiment or regiments, and its separate depots for war materials, and the loss of one of them was not felt. Besides, there was a good moral public feeling in Germany. Men thought more of the affairs of the nation than they did of their own interests, and there was no such thing as 'jobbing' known in Prussia."

Mr. MILL and a few others plead for peace, and the right of annulling treaties when convenient. He says: "Mankind are now beginning to find out that anything whatever to which a nation attempts to bind either itself or others in perpetuity, be it a constitution, a dynasty, an irrevocable law, a particular disposition of public or private property, or whatever else, will assuredly, at some time or other, require to be, and will actually be, shaken off by those to whom it is injurious."

And thus, you observe, covers a wide ground, justifying divorce, repudiation, nullification, secession, rebellion; and JOHN STUART MILL is "our great authority." Mr. MILL is of opinion that no treaties, or bargains of any kind should be made except for a term of years. A man should take a wife on lease, and swear allegiance during good behavior. The American rule of rotation in office, as far as it goes, would suit Mr. MILL exactly. A correspondent of the *Standard* suggests a way out of the difficulty. He says:

"Our natural allies in a war with Russia would be France and Austria—and Prussia paralyzes both. To secure the aid of either we must step in to the assistance of France. There is another course open to us—that of emulating the political immorality of the two northern allies—acting the part of receiver to the two bold burglars, and stipulating for our share of the spoils—availing ourselves of the difficulties of France to seize on Egypt, and thus, secure of our route to India, tolerate the absorption of Turkey, and wink at the dismemberment of France. This ruffianly policy will, no doubt, meet with plenty of advocates, who will recommend it on the combined grounds of 'culture,' economy and interest."

ONSLAUGHT UPON MR. BRIGHT.

Under cover of the Russian difficulty, the *Standard* and *Pall Mall Gazette* have opened a heavy fire on Mr. BRIGHT. "The position of Mr. BRIGHT in the Cabinet is as humiliating to himself as it is dangerous to his country. It is a scandal far greater and more indecent than that which arises out of an ordinary political job, in just the ratio that Mr. BRIGHT is greater and more conspicuous than ordinary politicians." For a whole year Mr. BRIGHT has done nothing to earn his salary, while his long-ago expressed opinions on the Russian question are a danger to the country and an embarrassment to the Government.

In 1854 he said, at Manchester:

"The danger of the Russian Power is a phantom; the necessity of permanently upholding the Mohammedan rule in Europe is an absurdity. Our love for civilization, when we subject Greeks and Christians to the Turks, is a sham. I will have no part in this terrible crime. My hands shall be unstained with the blood which is being shed. The necessity of maintaining themselves in office" (mark what a purist is here about office!) "may influence an Administration; delusion may mislead a people; VATTEL may afford you a law and a defense, but no respect for men who form a Government, no regard I have for going with the stream, and no fear of being deemed wanting in patriotism, shall influence me in favor of a policy which, in my conscience, I believe to be as criminal before God as it is destructive of the true interests of my country."

Now, if Mr. BRIGHT still holds these views, how can he stay in the Cabinet which sustains the Treaty of Paris—the result of a war which he branded as criminal? However this may be, the *Birmingham Post*, a paper which may be considered, as much as any other, an organ of Mr. BRIGHT, says of the Russian repudiation:

"There is no doubt that in thus acting, Russia commits a flagrant, we might justly say a barbarous act of international bad faith; that she strikes a deadly blow against all existing treaties; and that she renders it difficult to put confidence in her fidelity to treaties for the future."

ENGLISH POLICY REPROVED.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, who fancies that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, when he wrote his famous, or infamous, dispatch, saw the sharp features of Brother Jonathan peering over his shoulder, with *Alabama* claims in his pocket, says:

"It has long been evident that what kept Russia in check was the combined power of France and England, and that with the collapse of the military power of France, at the hands of Russia's accomplice, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would release itself from its treaty obligations. It was on the banks of the Seine that we should have defended the Bosphorus. But as we have sown so shall we reap. We have declared that our policy was to abstain from interference in Continental politics—under the mistaken idea that they did not concern us! There is nothing that takes place on the Continent that England can afford to set down in that category, if she means to retain her political position—if not, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH had better be sent for at once, and our annexation to the United States effected without delay."

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

The feeling of England toward Russia strongly, almost unanimously, as it finds expression in the Press, is not too firmly or unitedly represented in the Cabinet. The nation would gladly get back PALMERSTON in place of GLADSTONE. They feel themselves compromised by BRIGHT. They have not much reliance on CHILDERS, BRUCE or AYRTON. If Mr. ODO RUSSELL's news from Versailles should prove unfavorable there may be an imperative demand for an early meeting of Parliament, and any hour there might be a change of Ministry. The *Times* wants no war; it looks upon war with horror. "A time must come," it says, "when the greatest blessing for the majority of the human race will be the united and friendly action of England and Russia"—leaving America out in the cold. "But peace," it says, "depends on Russia."

MONADNOCK.

PARIS.

Military Movements—Concerning Food—Lack of Fuel—Postal Communications.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

From what I can learn from various sources a reconnoissance or sortie on an extensive scale was contemplated by Gen. TROCHU for this morning. This movement was intended to be pushed as far as Champigny, outside of St. Denis, but counter orders were sent at daylight, and nothing has been done. Notifications were given to several of the ambulances, but there seems to have been great confusion in this department. I saw, an hour ago, the whole Italian ambulance, wagons and *personnel*, turned back as it was proceeding to the Porte Maillot, by the Champs Elysées, and directed to wait further orders at the ambulance building. It is stated this afternoon that Gen. TROCHU received a pigeon dispatch during the night, which caused a change in his plans for today. That the General has a plan, and a good one, Paris shows its entire conviction, by awaiting calmly until he is ready to take the field. In his admirable proclamation, issued about a month since, he assured the people that he was waiting only for the opportune moment; that the horrible misfortunes of the country were due to the headlong precipitation of the Generals in command of the Imperial Army, whose hasty action he entirely disapproved, as would be amply proven one day, by his will, written immediately after the declaration of war. His plan for the defense of Paris consisted firstly in enlisting an army, and, secondly, in providing it with arms and ammunition. His preparations for active warfare are very nearly completed, and as Paris has provisions for at least two months more, he has before him ample time for carrying out the manoeuvres of his campaign.

FOOD.

Next week we are to have distributed to us, alternately, salted and fresh meats—in small quantities—not quite two ounces a day for each adult, but sufficient, when combined with our stores of rice, dried vegetables, &c., to keep the wolf from the door. Not that we who are not millionaires do not suffer, and suffer keenly, from this change of regimen, but we are in a besieged city, and must nerve ourselves to bear a great deal for the honor of taking part in the great event which announces the dawn of a new era—that of the European Republic. The above-mentioned millionaires are enjoying the close as a luxury—a new sensation without an atom of privation. DULOSS, the cunning French purveyor, calling himself the English butcher, of the Boulevard Haussmann, has contrived to cater to the tastes of this class to their satisfaction, and pre-eminently to his own. At the commencement of the siege he bought the entire population, biped and quadruped, horned and feathered, of the Jardin d'Acclimation, and has during the past month reaped a golden harvest from his purchase. Kangaroos, reindeers, pheasants and cassowaries have been eagerly sought for by his gastronomic customers. Kangaroo is pronounced delicious—finer than the finest venison. Of reindeer I need not speak; his qualities have a renown which antedate the siege—but I must give a word of praise to the cassowary—the most exquisite morsel ever served up, according to the most experienced tasters of rare viands. Reindeer brings from 80 cents to $1 40 a pound; kangaroo not less than $1; cassowary from $1 to $1 25 the pound. The flesh of this bird resembles fine venison to the eye, and has the flavor of wild turkey. To descend from the aristocratic aliments, cats and dogs are freely offered for sale, and go off rapidly. My *garçon épicier*, a young fellow of twenty, with ruddy cheeks and sturdy limbs, implying a robust appetite, informed me yesterday that he had eaten cat and found it delicious; that he meant to make no scruples in converting into a ragout any one of the feline species which might fall in his way at a propitious moment. As to horse, he said, that is for the rich, we *nous autres* must not think of it in future. Horses are withdrawn from the butcheries in order to keep a reserve supply of fresh meat for the month of January.

A LACK OF FUEL.

Our great difficulty will not be the lack of food, but that of fuel. A very good idea is started this morning: "Let every one who has a good fire distribute bottles, or rather earthen jars, of hot water, bricks, &c., to the poor, who are already supplied from the 'municipal cantines' with their daily food." A capital thought, proving, too, how far we are from being discouraged at the prospect of the prolongation of the siege. I again, too, repeat that this is the state of public feeling which prevails, although I descanted rather freely upon it in my last balloon letters.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Notwithstanding the affirmations of the London *Times* correspondent, that no provincial armies exist, we continue to have implicit faith in GAMBETTA's pigeon dispatches. One, which came last evening, dated the 12th at Tours, is a positive confirmation of the victory at Orleans, and, what is still more gratifying, conveys the intelligence of the evacuation of Dijon, and of the entire tranquillity and order which prevails at Marseilles, Lyons, Perpignan and St. Etienne. Numbers of the Telegraphic-photographic journal, (so designated by the *Officiel*,) up to No. 10, (No. 6 only lacking,) have reached the Telegraphic Bureau at Paris, bringing 300 private dispatches, some of them fearfully obscure. One, however, gives cheering news in these few words: "Well with the Army of the Midi," for, as this implies the existence of the "*Armée du Midi*," heretofore unknown, we are much elated. Two Messrs. MAUROU, brothers who married sisters, and whose wives left Paris just before the siege, have been thrown into the deepest affliction by a laconic dispatch announcing the death of one of the ladies—which one not sufficiently designated. The slightest error in these days may lead to the most terrible consequences. The balloon which took my last letters—if they were sent—was the General Uhrich, which set sail at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, in a dense fog. It had been waiting for several days for a fair wind at night, for since the capture of the Daguerre, and the uncertain fate of one or two others of the aerian postal craft, Gen. TROCHU has issued an order that all departures must take place at night. It is quite likely, also, that the number of departures will be much reduced, owing to the necessity for economizing gas. After Monday, the gas is to be shut off in the shops, cafés, and all public establishments, at 7 o'clock. Those proprietors who choose to use oil or other means of lighting will be at liberty to keep their places of business open until midnight, on the sole condition of giving information at their respective *Mairies* as to the sorts of oil employed.

A Chinese Torture Case in California—Fiendish Sport.

From the San Bernardino Guardian, Nov. 26.

People vs. AH CHA, LEE JUNG, WANG KUNG, AH YORK and AH OHN, charged with cruelty, torturing and burning a China woman. The trial of this case in the Court closed on last Tuesday, late in the evening, by the jury returning a verdict of guilty as to four of the party, of assault to do great bodily harm, and not guilty as to AH OHN. The four found guilty, by their counsel, moved the Court for a new trial, and also a motion in arrest of judgment, both of which were overruled by the Court, after which they were sentenced respectively to two years in the State Prison or to pay a fine of $500 each, and two weeks were given them in which to pay the fine. The most important witness examined in Court was the young man GEORGE WILSHIRE, from the fact of his being the only witness to the whipping and burning of the woman. Other testimony, however, goes to corroborate the evidence of this witness. We merely give in substance his testimony in the case, to wit: Started to town between twelve and one o'clock P. M.; met Chinamen just this side of Mr. MARGETSON's; four men and one woman; identifies the men; one was leading her, and behind holding her hair and punching her. The woman was barefooted; saw her tracks through water and swamp, all the way down; got back home about 2 o'clock; heard an awful noise; heard blows of sticks, hallooing and talking; from first position saw them all whipping her; her hands tied behind her; tied up to the walnut tree so she could just touch her toes to the ground; the men whipping her were the same four met with; the other he took to be SCALD NECK (AH OHN;) know the men well; and SCALD NECK (AH OHN) as well as any; they were all engaged in whipping her; one got up in the tree and tied the rope, and whipped her a quarter of an hour after he got there; while whipping her, they lit a match and some paper, applied fire to the woman about her breast; after whipping and burning they took her down and untied her and put on her dress; could hear her breathe; could tell her voice as she talked; it seemed hard for her to talk; after talking quite a while they started off like they were going to leave her; she acted like she wanted one of the men to lead her; she was crying; could hardly walk. She caught hold of one of the men, (think AH OHN;) CHARLEY went and jerked her away from the men back to the walnut tree; then went back for ropes and brought them back to the tree; CHARLIE took one hand, another man the other; they got them tied; tied her as tight as they could draw her arms behind her; she was twisting round and crying; CHARLIE had the rope (three or four feet of it left;) dragged her back to an elder; tied the rope around the elder; tied her hair around the elder limb; then gathered up some brush and started a fire; then they put on some pretty big sticks and made quite a blaze; they had taken off her dress before they tied her; after she was tied to the elder they took off her drawers; they were talking and laughing around the fire like they were having a good deal of fun; she was still crying; they then commenced sticking the blazing sticks against her, one of them in front and one behind her; the third was holding his fingers in her mouth; after they had burned her awhile they put more sticks on the fire, then returned; she kicked and twisted around, pulling on her hair; could see the limb move when she jerked; was looking at them one and a half or two hours; they untied her before he left; she was sitting down, leaning back; never tried to walk; the fire still blazed when he left, and the men were sitting around talking and laughing.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WEST.

Heavy Rain-Storm at Chicago—Burning of a Large Candy Factory in St. Louis—Progress on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A rain-storm, accompanied by a fierce gale, commenced last night about 10 o'clock, and has continued without abatement up to this hour, 9 P. M. It now looks as if the storm might continue to an indefinite period.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The extensive candy factory of BLANKE BROTHERS, No. 612 Market-street, caught fire early this morning and was entirely destroyed. The stock was valued at about $75,000; insured for $45,000. The building was owned by SAMUEL T. GAY, and was valued at $15,000. THEODORE FOSTER, the private watchman, jumped from a three-story window during the fire and is probably fatally injured. The Lewis Iron Company, of this city, has just closed a contract with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for 500 freight-cars. This is said to be the largest contract of the kind ever made in the West, amounting to nearly $400,000. This road is now completed from Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, to Fort Scott, Kan., which opens up Southern Kansas to the St. Louis market by a short route. The Company is pushing their road southward from Fort Scott at a rate of two miles per day, and expect to reach Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas River, by the 1st of May, and cross the Red River within a year. Thence the road will be vigorously constructed to the Rio Grande and beyond.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis—Loss $150,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—The large wholesale drug house of Wetzel & Co., Nos. 104 and 106 North Main-street, was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. The stock, valued at $100,000, and the building, owned by the same parties, and valued at from $25,000 to $30,000, were insured for from $70,000 to $80,000, but in what companies cannot be stated, as the policies are in the safe, which is burned in the ruins. The extensive hardware house of ADOLPHUS MEIER & Co., adjoining WETZEL's, on the south, was damaged $1,500 on the building by the fire, and $25,000 on the stock by the water. Both are fully insured, but the names could not be ascertained. Two men, named GEO. LOCKE and WM. WAGEMANN, were burned in BLANK BROS.' candy store this morning. The insurance on BLANK's establishment, as far as known, is $10,000. Franklin, of St. Louis, $5,000, and Sangamon, of Springfield, Ill., $5,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Interesting Session on Saturday—Return to Specie Payments—Proposition to make a Ship-Channel of the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Upon the return of the delegates from their visit to Niagara Falls, the discussion was resumed of the following resolution, offered by Mr. WETHERELL, of Philadelphia:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the best interests of the country imperatively demand a restoration of the specie standard of values.

The debates today and to-night were the most racy and animated of the session. Numerous substitutes to Mr. WETHERELL's resolution were offered by Messrs. HOPKINS, BUNTON and others, but all were rejected, and the original resolution, given above, was adopted. The subject of free trade in money was discussed, and laid over, after which that of an international coinage and a coastal measurement was considered, and referred again to the Executive Council, after the reading of a communication from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, which stated that the United States Government was in correspondence with European Governments on the subject, and advised that no action be taken in the matter by the Board until Congress had considered the question. The importance of inland transportation by water, and the maintaining and improvements thereof by the State and National authorities as a commercial necessity in controlling and cheapening the cost of transportation of the great product of the country, was considered.

Mr. HAZARD, of the Buffalo Board of Trade, offered resolutions looking to the aid of the General Government in enlarging the Erie Canal and making it a ship channel. Mr. HAZARD made a lengthy speech in favor of his resolutions. Mr. RANDOLPH, of Chicago, opposed Mr. HAZARD's resolutions on the ground that the work should be done by the State of New-York, inasmuch as it had derived a large income from the canal.

Mr. OPDYKE, of New-York, expressed the opinion that the people of the State, as a whole, would not consent to the expenditure required to make the proposed improvement, inasmuch as the people of the rural districts were rather injured than benefited by the canal, since it brought the products of the West in direct competition with their own. He said the Erie Canal had built up the West by furnishing an outlet for the products of that section. The Erie Canal in times past, had profited the West thousands of millions of dollars, and but for it the larger portion of the North-west would still be a wilderness.

Mr. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, said he was in favor of national aid for all improvements that would tend to benefit this and growing country; but, in view of the arguments which had been made by several speakers, he did not know how to vote upon the question. Finally, at a late hour, upon the motion of Mr. ALLEN, the Board adjourned until Monday morning, when the consideration of the subject will be resumed. It is expected that the Board will complete its business on Monday, although many important subjects await action. St. Louis was chosen as the city in which to hold the next meeting of the National Board of Trade.

A New-York Swindler in Custody—Robbery of the Mail in Connecticut—An Israelite Convicted of Arson.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—MILES O'DONNELL is under arrest here on a telegram from Superintendent KELSO, that he is wanted in New-York on a charge of swindling to the amount of $11,000. He will be returned to New-York.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11.—The mail-bag for Deep River was stolen from the wagon of the mail carrier Friday night, probably before leaving Westbrook Station, on the Shore Line Railroad.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—JACOB RADFIELD, an Israelite, was convicted of arson in the first degree, in this city, yesterday.

The Fenians on the Move—Reorganization at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—The Buffalo Fenians held a secret meeting, on Friday evening, and reorganized under the name of the Irish National Brotherhood. They are prepared to unite with any Irish organization in the country to take advantage of the pending European complications for the freedom of Ireland. A committee was appointed to take charge of a large amount of military stores secreted in this city.

Municipal Election in Boston—The Prospects.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The indications are that the municipal election to-morrow will be hotly contested. There are several tickets in the field, but the contest will be mainly between GASTON, the Regular Democratic and Independent Citizens' candidate for Mayor, and CARPENTER, the Regular Republican and Citizen's candidate.

Protest Against the Occupation of Rome—Movement of the Catholic Churches at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Bishop CONROY, in the Cathedral to-day, announced that a meeting of the members of the various Catholic churches of the city would be held soon, to protest against the invasion of the States of the Church and the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. The Bishop, in strong terms, condemned the act of VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The New Steam-ship Company at Philadelphia—Progress of the Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—It is announced that all of the bonds issued for the new Liverpool Steam-ship Company, amounting to $1,500,000, have been issued and that great progress is making in the stock subscriptions. Some persons have subscribed for $30,000 worth each.

Arrival of the Scandanavian.

PORTLAND, Dec. 11.—Steam-ship *Scandanavian*, from Liverpool 1st, and Londonderry 2d, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Burning of the Crescent Paper-Mills, Near Springfield, Mass.—Loss $140,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 11.—The Crescent Paper-mills, belonging to Messrs. CHAPIN & GOULD, of this city, and situated in Russel, were burned early this morning. The loss is estimated at $140,000; the insurance is $80,000.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Petition to the United States Congress for the Extension of Steam Communication to Buenos Ayres—Continued Siege of Montevideo—Three Steamers Sailing for New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

In consequence of the uncertainty existing, on the sailing of the French mail, as to when its letters would be delivered, I have taken advantage of the *Agamemnon* leaving today for New-York direct. This steamer will be followed on the 18th by the *Copernicus*. Another will probably be dispatched on the 25th. All take heavy cargoes of sheep-skins. While on this subject, it may not be amiss to state that a petition is now circulating among American and Argentine merchants of this city for an extension of steam communication to Buenos Ayres. Already over 500 names have been furnished. Probably there will be at least 700 signatures before the document is sent home to be laid before Congress. I need say little of the great need so long felt in this regard. All who have had anything to do with these Republics must see the necessity of regular communication. Up to the present time a letter takes from thirty-five to forty days at least; besides which, the great inconvenience to passengers having to disembark at Rio is apparent. This Government has promised a subsidy if the United States will also subsidize the line which is so greatly needed.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo is still in a state of siege, no change having taken place during the last week. There are rumors that CARABALLO and SUAREZ have again fallen out through rivalry. Neither wishes to be placed under command of the other, so how the two Generals are to be reconciled unless by removing both, is a mystery which President BATLLE will find it hard to solve. Entre Rios sends nothing new, but a report is current that RIVAS has had several slight engagements with small parties of rebels with success; but these are very unimportant events. It is still generally believed that JORDAN's men are deserting in parties of ten and twenty. The eldest son of Gen. MITRE (Ex-President) has committed suicide at Rio, where he had lately arrived, being in the Argentine Legation. He was but seventeen years of age, and gave promise of a bright future. No reason is afforded for the act. Suicides are very frequent here among the better class. During the last six months six or eight have taken place.

THE SEASON.

Summer is at last coming on, fears being still entertained of a "seca," or drouth. We have had but five or six days' rain during the past six months.

THE "HENLY COLONY."

The famous "Henly Colony," about which so much noise was made in the English papers two or three months back, has collapsed. Every colonist had to pay the promoter $150 (gold) and also to provide a wooden house and all necessaries. Even a church was brought out; also a chaplain, who was to receive $3,200 (gold) per annum. In case a colonist left before his contract expired, money, house, &c., belonged to Mr. HENLY. As may be supposed, all did leave, one by one, so there has been a regular "smash up" of the whole concern. About 150 young men, most of good families, are scattered about now looking for a livelihood. So much for private speculation in attempts to colonize.

PICKYUNE.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Sunday, Dec. 11, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds per Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Merry Christmas Present!

For Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend, Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine. HALF A MILLION IN USE! Warranty and instruction gratis. Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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Good Advice.

In all cases of small-pox, scarlet and other contagious fevers, BUCHAN's CARBOLIC SOAPS should be freely used—Laundry, Toilet and Medicinal. Depot No. 82 Barclay-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

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$1 00. $1 00. $1 00.

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POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of the block.

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Two or Three Colds in Succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. Sold by all druggists.

$10,000 Worth of Silks and Laces, stolen from No. 55 Howard-st., would have been saved had the building been protected with E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH; so say a thousand men who are using it. Ten years' experience, and never broken through.

Look out for infringements, impositions, and so-called improvements. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

MARRIED.

JONES—JOHNSON.—At Ormond-place Parsonage, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, by Rev. J. Clement French, CHARLES E. JONES to MARIA LEFFERTS, daughter of Jeremiah J. Johnson, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

MYERS—BOWMAN.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 6th inst., by Rev. S. A. [illegible], EDWARD F. MYERS, of New-York, to JENNIE, youngest daughter of Geo. W. Bowman, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

WHITNEY—CLARK.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at St. James' Church, Batavia, N. Y., by Rev. George F. Plummer, Mr. JAMES W. WHITNEY, of New-York, to Miss EMELINE CLARK, daughter of Jerome A. Clark, Esq.

DIED.

BRIDGMAN.—On Friday morning, Dec. 9, 1870, SARA A., wife of William H. Bridgman, of this City, and daughter of Deacon George F. Smith, of New-Haven.

Funeral this day, (Monday, Dec. 12,) at 10 A. M., from No. 178 Madison-av.

BODINE.—On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, MATTIE A., the beloved wife of A. S. Bodine, in the 27th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at Northport, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock A. M.

FARNHAM.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, ELIZABETH MATILDA, wife of Joseph C. Farnham, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 180 (late No. 175) Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 2 P. M.

FLEMMING.—At her residence, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, ALICE A. FLEMMING, relict of James Flemming.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAMGEE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 10, inst., ANN, wife of George Gamgee, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 4th-av. and 35th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, after a lingering illness, GEORGE GOULD, aged 63 years, 10 months, 5 days.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 434, F. and A. M., and the Masonic fraternity in general, are invited to attend.

GIBBS.—At her residence in this City, on the 10th inst., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. LAURA WOLCOTT GIBBS, widow of Col. George Gibbs, of Somerwick, L. I., and daughter of Hon. Oliver Wolcott.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I.

JAMES.—On Friday, 9th inst., AMBROSE HENRY, second son of Lewis W. James, of Brooklyn.

MURRAY.—At her residence in this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, SARAH E., wife of John B. Murray, and second daughter of the late Moses Craft, of Troy, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PINCKNEY.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 11, ANN MARIA, wife of Thomas Pinckney, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 155 East 49th-st., On Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son John A. Pinckney and son-in-law George Buntin, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

RALSTON.—On Saturday, Dec. 10, after a brief illness, Mr. HENRY RALSTON, aged 58 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 14th-st., corner of 7th-av., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 10 A. M.

Brighton, England, papers please copy.

RICKARD.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., Mrs. ELIZA RICKARD, aged 75 years.

The funeral will be held in St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives invited to attend without further invitation.

SLIDELL.—On the 8th inst., at Brighton, England, MATHILDE DESLONDE, wife of Hon. John Slidell, late of New-Orleans.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Friday, Dec. 9, HANNAH A. SMITH, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 125th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Dec. 9, 1870, SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 21 Bedford-street, Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Saturday, Dec. 10, MARY J. THOMAS, widow of the late Thomas H. Thomas, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, W. H., E. H., S. W. and T. P. Thomas, are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

VAN ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Miss ELIZA VAN ALLEN, aged 60 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Mr. William Van Allen, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., without further invitation.

WARNER.—On Friday, Dec. 9, 1870, ANSELMO T. WARNER, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends, with those of his mother and brother, Hiram W. Warner, and brother-in-law, John C. Calhoun, are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 13 West 45th-st., on Monday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plymouth, Conn. for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

ALL PROPERTY-OWNERS on the WEST SIDE are requested to send their names, addresses, and the location of their property, to the Secretary, No. 5 Wall-st., for a revised list, preparatory to a public meeting on the 22d inst., and to be active operations of the season.—Dec. 9, 1870.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

DURING DECEMBER WE SHALL SELL DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELRY for the same prices in currency that they are worth in gold. HOWARD & CO., 865 Broadway, bet. 17th and 18th sts.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—TO CLOSE AN account by 1st January, we offer direct to consumers, at prices to suit, remnant of an invoice, rare quality tobacco, to which we ask the attention of smokers. HEALD & MILLER, No. 176 Water-st.

OUR RUSSIAN, TURKISH AND Sulphur Steam Baths, 6th-av. and 38th-st., are superior. One dollar per bath; six, $5; fifteen, $10; refer to Kitzinger Brothers, No. 51 Leonard-st.; Phelps, Jewett & Co., No. 266 Canal-st.; Mr. Booth, Booth's Theatre, and hundreds of others.

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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and Silver-ware bought and sold by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 813 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR MERCHANTS, BANKS AND BANKERS To order their LEDGERS, CASH-BOOKS, JOURNALS, DAY-BOOKS, CHECK-BOOKS, LETTER-HEADINGS, BILL-HEADS, FOR THE YEAR 1871.

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LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1871, will contain, besides a variety of attractive matter, suited to a holiday number, an article by DAVID A. WELLS, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue, on the INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR. A masterly paper on the EASTERN QUESTION, by STEPHEN POWERS; and among the contributions in the Gossip SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THACKERAY. ANECDOTES OF GUIZOT. OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF DENMARK, &c., with TWO FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, will be ready by the last of the week. TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4; single number, 35 cents.

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NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Chancellor Lansing and Mr. Thurlow Weed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter of Mr. THURLOW WEED relative to the mysterious death of the late Chancellor LANSING, of Albany, which appeared in your issue of the 13th ult., as well as the editorial article in the TIMES in August, 1869, foreshadowing the early clearing up of the mystery, have not failed to attract the earnest attention of the descendants and kin of the late Chancellor, and as longer silence on their part, unexplained, might be construed into indifference in regard to the fate of their relative, or acquiescence in the course which Mr. WEED has thought proper to pursue in withholding the information confided to him for publication, I ask the privilege, as a grandson of Chancellor LANSING, of submitting through your columns this reply to Mr. WEED's letter.

Mr. WEED avows that he is the person referred to in the article in the TIMES, as possessing information in regard to the death of the late Chancellor, which the public might look for at no distant day, and goes on to state that twenty-three years ago an eminent citizen of this State, now deceased, put him in possession of information which, in the judgment of his informant, clearly demonstrated that the late Chancellor was murdered, through the agency of parties named by him, asking and receiving Mr. WEED's promise to publish the facts, should he survive the parties implicated. This contingency having happened, Mr. WEED announces that he has determined, after consultation with Hon. HUGH MAXWELL and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., on the subject, not to fulfill his promise to his deceased friend for the following reasons:

First—That parties immediately associated with those named as implicated in the murder, and "sharing in the strong inducement which prompted the crime," still survive, occupying high positions and enjoying public confidence, and to those persons, should his proofs be published, the public attention would be irresistibly drawn.

Second—That a large circle of the descendants of the deceased persons more directly accused would suffer in feeling if the facts were disclosed.

These reasons for refusing to fulfill a solemn promise made to his deceased friend, may be satisfactory to Mr. WEED and the gentlemen with whom he consulted, but will hardly be accepted as sufficient by the public, and certainly not by the descendants of Chancellor LANSING. It cannot escape remark that, according to Mr. WEED's own statement, he has been for many years in possession of evidence, implicating certain parties, living, at the time, in the crime of murder, and that the failure to disclose such evidence while justice could reach the guilty, made him in the eye of the law *particeps criminis*, and guilty as principal. The persons named to Mr. WEED as guilty are now dead and beyond the reach of human tribunal, but his solicitude for the feelings of their descendants and associates is so great that he cannot bring himself to disclose the evidence placed in his hands, in trust, under promise to make the same public. No such thoughtful consideration has been given by him to the natural feelings, or wishes of the descendants of Chancellor LANSING, to none of whom, the parties in the world most interested, has he thought proper to communicate any of the facts in his possession, respecting the death of their relative, although his attention has been drawn to their claims both by letter and at a personal conference. It is to be hoped that Mr. WEED will, upon further reflection, see the propriety of making known all the facts and circumstances communicated to him.

The disclosure can injure no innocent person, and it is due to the cause of truth and right that if Chancellor LANSING was murdered, the public, or at least his descendants should be informed on the subject, and after Mr. WEED's promised disclosures it is now too late for him to announce that he has changed his purpose and thus disappoint expectations raised by himself. The opinion of Mr. BLATCHFORD that if Mr. WEED's informant were now living, he would promptly release him from his promise, cannot fail, I think, to be regarded as an entirely gratuitous assumption. It is to be presumed that the "eminent citizen," as Mr. WEED styles his informant, was fully aware of the nature of the trust that he reposed in him, and relied implicitly on the performance of his promise. Who can believe that the evidence would have been confided to Mr. WEED, had his informant entertained a doubt that the promise to disclose it to the public would not have been fulfilled? I dissent altogether from the conclusions at which Mr. WEED has arrived, and confidently believe that his course, in suppressing the evidence in his possession regarding the murder of Chancellor LANSING, will not be sustained by public opinion, to which he appeals for justification with so much seeming confidence.

JOHN L. LIVINGSTON.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, 1870.

Free Dispensaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Friday's issue of the TIMES I read a report of the "New-York Medical Institute," which surprised me greatly, for the reason that I had never heard of the institution before, and that the statements of the attending physician contained an apparently malicious and untrue slur at our various free dispensaries. Dr. HEINE, in his report to the trustees, states that his institution is the only truly charitable one in the City, as all applicants are treated free at his residence, an ordinary fee being charged those only who are able to pay, and that in most of the other dispensaries the applicants are attended to by "unskilled assistants." Now, Mr. Editor, such statements should not be allowed to go before the public unchallenged, and as one of the attending physicians to the New-York Dispensary in Centre-street, I trust you will allow me to make the following remarks: In the first place, I should like to ask, can an institution be purely charitable at which those who can are *made* to pay for medical advice? In the second place, I pronounce the statement about "unskilled assistants" as a slander on the names of the numerous physicians who give their valuable time to the poor who apply to the New-York, Demilt, Northern, North-western and Eastern and other Dispensaries, and who are not allowed in any instance to receive the slightest compensation for their work. Further, these physicians are appointed on their merit and standing in the profession, and the honor of being attending physician to any of the above institutions is considered sufficient compensation for the work done.

B. F. D.

Where are the Police?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you kindly call public attention to the fact that street robberies have been so frequent lately, that a careful lookout is necessary? In two instances, within a few days, girls taking home valuable bundles of ladies' garments, have had them snatched from their hands by men. A school in East Twenty-seventh-street was within a few days entered by a latch-key, and quantities of children's clothing stolen.

S. I. ZABRISKIE,
No. 12 East Thirtieth-street.

The Recent Accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad—Names of the Killed—Statement of a Fireman.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 8.

One of the most disastrous railway accidents which has occurred on the Grand Trunk line for some time past, happened at a place called the Dangers, about four miles west of Brighton Station, between 1 and 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The collision resulted in the death of three men and the injury of several others, one of whom, it is feared, will not recover. Eighteen freight-cars with their valuable contents, and two locomotives, are totally destroyed, one of the latter being almost new. The facts of the affair are as follows: It appears that since the arrest of RYAN, the former station agent at Brighton, who is accused of embezzlement, a young man named R. W. WARD has been performing the duties of operator and station-master. WARD had been on duty for about ten days and nights, having applied several times to the Toronto office of the Grand Trunk for assistance, stating that he was unable to carry on the work single-handed. On Saturday morning, wearied with the continued loss of rest, he must have fallen into a doze, and failed to hear a message sent from Colborne, to the effect that No. 15 freight train had left that place, and would cross No. 10 at Brighton.

The following is a correct list of the killed and injured: DANIEL MONTGOMERY, of Roxborough, County of Stormont. He leaves a wife and three children. He was proceeding with a team of horses to the lumber district back of Peterboro', and was in the car with his horses next to the engine. Death appeared to have been immediate. THOMAS WRIGHT, engineer of No. 10 train, unmarried, aged about fifty. He was an Englishman, and had been in the country five years. He was formerly employed as engine-driver on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway. He was burnt to a cinder under his engine. CHARLES CHANDLER, fireman of train No. 10, aged thirty-five, was about two years in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was married about three months ago, in Cobourg, and resided with Mr. TRAVIS, Front-street, Toronto. He was burnt with WRIGHT, under the engine. WILLIAM BROWN, engine-driver of train No. 15, was slightly injured about the legs and groin. RALPH HUTCHINSON, fireman of train No. 15, was considerably bruised about the head and face. JAMES SHEA, teamster, resides in the County of Stormont. He was in the same car with the deceased MONTGOMERY. He was seriously and, it is feared, fatally injured. JAMES MCDONALD, teamster, County of Stormont, slightly hurt.

RALPH HUTCHINSON, fireman of No. 15 train, one of the injured men, has made the following statement as to the cause of the accident:

"Our train received orders at Colborne to cross No. 10 at Brighton; we were on our way to Brighton, within three or four miles of Brighton, when the head-lamp of an approaching train within 100 or 150 yards of us was seen by the engineer, who called out, 'Jump, RALPH, for God's sake,' or words like that. I sprang on the step, the engineer with me, where we held on for a few seconds, I suppose, until the two engines could not have been further than a car-length apart, when we both jumped together. I struck first the ground and then against the fence. Not one-half a minute could have passed between the time we saw the train ahead and when they came together."

The total amount of damage done is estimated at $250,000, which sum includes the two locomotives, as they may be looked upon as worth nothing now but for old iron. The boilers and bodies of them are crushed into one another, and it is next to impossible to tell to which of the two they belonged. The track was not damaged much; a few of the ties were consumed, but they were soon replaced.

Mob Law in Kansas—Hanging Witnesses to Prevent Them from Giving Testimony.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Dec 7.

One of those occurrences that sometimes occur in the most peaceful districts, took place recently in Butler County. On the 8th of November four men were executed by shooting and hanging, on the charge that they were horse-thieves, by a mob. Since then the proper authorities have been at work to bring the parties to trial, but they have been resisted by force and their authority defied. On last Thursday night four men, who would have been important witnesses in the trial of the mob, were hung near the town of Douglas. This makes eight men put to death without trial, and the latter four without even being charged with any crime. It is said that 180 men are under arms in the vicinity of Douglas, and ready to resist the laws. The officers who went to the place to arrest the parties against whom warrants were issued, have been taken and confined in the guard-house. Under these circumstances Sheriff THOMAS has visited the capital to lay the matter before the Governor, and to urge that two companies of cavalry be sent to aid in executing the laws.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the last week, ending Saturday, Dec. 10, but little of an eventful nature has occurred in real estate matters. As far as public sales are concerned, the business of the week has demonstrated that it is almost useless at this time to attempt sales of this description. When an important auction is advertised, the attendance is large, but the majority of those present appear in the character of spectators rather than of actors in the spectacle; the bidding is spiritless, and but little real interest is manifested in the proceedings. In legal sales this is, of course, different, as it is well known beforehand that the property must be sold, and that no arrangement can be made to interfere with open bidding. If this were always the case with other public sales, and auctioneers would all unite in putting an end to "washed" transactions, an immediate improvement would be perceptible at the auction-rooms. Confidence is the main thing wanted to insure activity. There are, however, just now, other causes which exert an influence, and have a tendency to depress the market. With many the opinion is prevalent that property is estimated at too high a figure by its owners, and, while holding this opinion, they hesitate to invest. That property is high must be admitted, but the volume of private transactions made, in which branch of business great activity is noticeable, and the increase each week in the recorded value of property transferred, both facts strongly prove that there are those who think that the lots are fully worth the price asked, yet in the face of these facts buyers hesitate to bid in open market a sum in any way approximating to the value of the property offered. In regard to real estate, the time of year too is unpropitious for a heavy business; the near approach of the holidays and the festivities incident thereto always detract, more or less, from the interest usually manifested in business pursuits. When these have passed, however, and the demand for both houses and lots occasioned by the approach of Spring arises, there is every reason to hope that an increased and healthy activity will characterize the market—one which will make the hearts of both buyers and sellers glad, and more than compensate for the dullness in trade experienced and at present existing.

The sales at the Exchange during the last week have been fully noticed from day to day in this column. The aggregate is not a large one, amounting in value to only $161,096. Nearly all the transactions effected have been of a legal character, and the principal ones made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE and JAMES M. MILLER. The sale of Central Park lots in the vicinity of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, advertised to take place on Thursday by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., did not in its result realize either the expectations of its projectors or the public. The sale was closed after one lot on Madison-avenue had been sold, as the price received did not seem to the owner sufficient to warrant a continuance of the auction. Considerable disappointment was manifested and expressed at the step taken, as by many it was understood that the lots would positively be disposed of. We have before remarked that failures of this kind have an injurious effect upon the market, and the reasons then given hold good at this time. When once offered, property should be sold, even if a sacrifice is thereby made necessary. Let this be understood, and prices will be better in the long run. In reference to Brooklyn property but little can be said, the transactions made being of an unimportant nature. A sale of lots at Flatbush, L. I., took place on Thursday under the direction of DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., but with not very satisfactory results to the general public. The sale was made to close out the affairs of a joint stock company, and was well advertised. The attendance of buyers was comparatively good, but all the lots offered were purchased on the private account of one or two individuals belonging to the company, their bids in each instance overtopping any made by outside parties. As far as the public were interested, the sale might as well have been held in a private office. This result, we learn, was as much a surprise to the auctioneers as to those present, who, when the sale was projected, understood that it was an open one. The only reliable report of this auction, published the day after the sale, will be found in the TIMES of Friday.

The transfer record for the week will be found below. A glance at the footings of the table will show that while the number of transfers of City property is less, the value is even greater than that of the previous week, which was an unusually large average. In the value of Brooklyn property transferred a falling off is perceptible. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 2, the following were the totals of the table: Number of transfers New-York, 140; value of property, $2,744,973; number of transfers Brooklyn, 165; value of property, $1,147,290. For the week ending Friday, Dec. 9, the table is as follows:

	No. of Transfers. New-York.	Value.	No. of Transfers. Br'klyn.	Value.
Saturday, Dec. 3	28	$921,275	34	$[illegible]
Monday, Dec. 5	20	404,665	29	138,[illegible]
Tuesday, Dec. 6	22	719,000	29	100,[illegible]
Wednesday, Dec. 7	19	358,800	35	162,[illegible]
Thursday, Dec. 8	16	124,500	14	124,[illegible]
Friday, Dec. 9	16	332,270	16	74,010
Total	122	$2,861,270	164	$[illegible]

The principal transfers of property recorded during the week and worthy of special mention are herewith appended. Many of them are of importance:

Plot of ground, Broadway and 7th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., whole block	$[illegible]
Lot n. e. corner Wall and Water sts., 23.6x81	77,[illegible]
3-10ths interest in plot of ground s. s. 23d-st., between 4th and 5th sts., plot 200.10x80	105,000
Lot s. w. corner 6th-av. and 52d-st., 45.6x80	67,500
Lot n. w. corner 8th-av. and 62d-st., 102.5x100	73,000
House and lot, s. w. corner Broadway and 37th-st., lot 44x98.9	101,000
Plot of ground, s. w. corner 5th-av. and 56th-st., 75x150	175,000
Lot n. s. 56th-st., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	84,000
Plot of ground, s. e. corner 1st-av. and 57th-st., 92x74x95	70,000
House and lot, s. s. 46th-st., 375 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x100.5	65,000
House and lot, n. s. 47th-st., 500 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x100.5	[illegible]

For the present week at the Exchange but few sales are as yet advertised, although as usual legal transactions will be made. Some minor sales of City property are also announced. Notices of the following sales of valuable property will be found by referring to our advertising columns:

On Tuesday, MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at an executors' sale, will dispose of four desirable building lots, located on the south-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and also twelve lots on the south side of Seventy-fourth-street, near Central Park. The same firm will, on the same day, offer the extensive business premises formerly belonging to the estate of MYNDUT VAN SCHAICK, and known as No. 85 Pine-street and No. 16 Cedar-street, between William and Pearl streets. A brick store is situated on each lot, and for business purposes the property is too well known to need an extended notice.

On Thursday, at the Exchange, V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. F. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, will sell the valuable high-stoop brown-stone house and lot on the south side of Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 244. The lot is 19x100, and the house the same front by fifty-five feet in depth. The property is rented until Dec. 1, 1871, at the annual rent of $3,000, but possession will be given if desired, on the 1st proximo. The location of the premises is a desirable one. Sales other than the above, if advertised for this week, will receive notice in due season.

To those in search of a country home for a Summer residence or otherwise, attention is called to the properties offered by BLACKWELL & MARKS, successors to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street. Very desirable country-seats, located at Sing Sing, Tarrytown and in Dutchess County, are advertised for sale by this firm. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-street, also offers a valuable property at low figures on the west branch of the Hudson River, opposite Manhattanville. BLACKWELL & MARKS, who are paying particular attention to this branch of business, report that they have disposed of the following country property during the past week at the prices annexed:

Country-seat of G. R. Hubbell, at Sing Sing, house and 11 acres	$37,500
Country-seat of 2½ acres, on Dwight-place, Englewood, N. J.	10,000

In regard to private sales of City property, the market continues active, and the line of property daily advertised is an extensive one. Reports of recent transactions have been received as follows:

By BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street:

Four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 48 St. Mark's-place, $30,000.

By WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street:

Two full lots on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, $16,150; $17,000 has since been offered for the same property. Report of the sale by the same auctioneer is made of two lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $60,000. This same sale was reported in the TIMES of Saturday. Mr. RAYNOR also reports that he has been offered $700,000 for any full block of ground between Madison and Fifth avenues containing thirty-four lots, south of Seventy-eighth-street and north of Sixty-seventh-street.

By JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street:

Lots on west side of Sixth-avenue, running from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, with eighteen lots in rear, running from street to street, making in all twenty-six lots, $95,000. The cash payment is $50,000, and the balance mortgage.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Henry-st., n. s. No. 27, 25x100	$9,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 287 ft. n. of L. Chittenden's, 25x291	3,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 172 ft. n. of L. Chittenden's, 50x287	2,800
Maiden-lane, s. s., 105 ft. w. of Water-st., 25.102x33.3, irregular	28,500
11th and 12th sts., Avenue D and East River, block, bs. and is., and 13th, No. 4 Pier	300,000
[illegible]	5,500
[illegible]	21,000
[illegible]	8,500
[illegible]	4,500
[illegible]	18,500
[illegible] (Oct., 1865)	16,000
75th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	52,250
[illegible]	3,000
2d-av., e. s., 24.9 ft. w. of centre line between 35th and 36th sts.	30,000
2d-av. and 108d-st., n. w. corner, 50.11x100, ha. and is.	30,000
10th-av., w. s., 118.11 ft. n. of Lawrence-st., 24.11x54x46	5,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Moore-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., [illegible]	4,000
Pulaski-st., [illegible]	3,000
River-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Skillman-st., [illegible]	2,500
Smith-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Varet-st., [illegible]	3,000
Warren-st., [illegible]	4,800
North 2d-st., [illegible], J. G. Diebrow to Ralph Cohen	3,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Bedford avs., n. w. corner, [illegible]	18,000
Lewis-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Montrose-av., [illegible]	3,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

New-Brighton.

John-st., e. s., Charles Snyder's, [illegible]	3,300

Middletown.

Sarah Ann and Richmond sts., corner, [illegible]	3,000

Westfield.

Arunteville-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Tottens road, [illegible]	1,000
Rossville Village, J. G. [illegible]	[illegible]

Port Richmond.

Sharpe-av., w. s., Anning Smith, [illegible]	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Clinton-av., w. s., adjoining G. Peters' property, [illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton-av., [illegible]	7,000
Kinney-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Magazine-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Orange and Nesbitt sts., [illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Greenwich-st., [illegible]	2,000

Orange.

Commerce-st., e. s., intersection of Morris and Essex Railroad, [illegible]	13,000

West Orange.

Haskell to Lichtpipe, [illegible]	1,150
Blake to E. Prial	2,563
Lot No. 1, map villa sites of Orange Mountain	[illegible]

Belleville.

Washington-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Washington-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Washington-av., [illegible]	[illegible]

Jersey City.

West Grand-st., [illegible]	1,000
Lot No. 92, block No. 63, Gregory's map, [illegible]	10,250
Jersey-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Claremont and Jackson avs., [illegible]	4,000
Lots Nos. 14 and 15, J. D. Van Winkle's, [illegible]	2,000

Bayonne.

Linden-av., [illegible] of Avenue C, [illegible]	400

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 28, 29, and 30, block No. 1, Gould's map, 75x100	nom.

Hoboken.

Grand-st., e. s., 140 ft. w. of [illegible]	2,000
Lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11, block No. 29, Coster estate, 75x100	3,000

Union Township.

Lot No. 31, block No. 5, Gardner's map, [illegible]	1,400

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Mott-st., lot No. 26, Melrose, south, [illegible]	8,400

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to White Plains road, adjoining J. Bird's, 17 acres	3,300

New-Rochelle.

Union-av. and 1st-st., n. w. corner, [illegible]	1,000

West Farms.

Warren-st., [illegible] of Prospect-av., [illegible]	400
1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x100	600

Yonkers.

Croton-av., w. s., adjoining S. S. Simson's, [illegible]	550
Croton-av., w. s., lot No. 85	650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING the Hudson; 57th-st., medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, for sale reasonably. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE LOTS FOR SALE.—A splendidly-located plot, facing the site of the proposed Palace, directly opposite the principal entrance. Apply to WM. H. INGERSOLL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 15.

HIGH-STOOP THREE-STORY brick house, 20x46x100, No. 354 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; price very low for cash. A. J. ACKERMAN.

A THIRD-AV. WELL-RENTED CORNER STORE property for sale low; Second-av. corner store. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—An extra large building on Broadway, above Canal-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE AND FARM TO LET—ON Long Island Sound, twelve miles from City Hall. House contains twenty-five rooms, and beautifully situated on the water's edge; farm has farm-house, stables, &c., and contains forty acres; house can be secured separately. Inquire of J. DOUGHTY, with Burr & Page, 3d-av., corner 126th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 59 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN HOTEL. LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 75 BOWERY, RUNNING through to Elizabeth-st., 200 feet deep. Will be built upon for good tenants; principals only. Apply by letter or personally at 12 o'clock to W. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET—An extra large building on Broadway, above Canal-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, FOR SALE—About five acres, on the banks of the Hudson, within ten minutes of depot; large garden, with abundance of fruit; very fine ornamental and forest trees. Double brick house, three stories; fine furnace, marble mantels, hot and cold water, bath, dumb waiter, double sashes, gas, and everything complete for a first-class Summer and Winter residence; carriage-house, stable, ice-house, &c. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT RIVERDALE.—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF about thirty acres, on South Broadway, one mile from Yonkers, one mile from Riverdale Station, and about two miles from Kingsbridge, double three-story frame house, with hot and cold water, bath, &c.; fine barns; a very desirable place for a gentleman's permanent residence. Will be sold with a portion of the land if desired, or exchanged for City property. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SHORE OF THE Hudson, opposite Manhattanville, a handsome place, with five acres of land and a splendid water front of 250 feet; said place has a large house, barn, greenhouse, fine garden lawn and shade-trees. This property is very desirable for investment and is offered low. Price $25,000. G. K. SHERIDAN, No. 23 Thomas-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property, at Greenpoint; being a first-class building, 50x150, with steam-power in running order, will be sold at a great bargain; possession at once. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON SON & CO.—Office No. 11 Pine-st. THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 19x55, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent, $3,000,) or possession Jan. 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-House and Booth's Theatre, and between the 23d-st. ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. R. Wheeler, deceased.

The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 74th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 74th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
VOSE & MCDANIELS, Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STORES AND LOTS ON PINE AND CEDAR STS., formerly the estate of Myndert Van Schaick.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PINE-STREET.—The brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Pine-st., between William and Pearl sts., and known as No. 85 Pine-st., nearest William-st.

CEDAR-STREET.—The brick store and lot, situate on the southerly side of Cedar-st., in the rear of the Pine-st. store and lot, and known as No. 16 Cedar-st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, No. 405 Broome-st., near Broadway. By ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers. On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Under direction of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., Referee. Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 132 Nassau-st. Call for maps at the auctioneers', No. 57 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. J. Chrystie, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 21 Pine-st., 72 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings BANK.

(Established by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
L. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Rates of interest especially favorable to depositors. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months, as in most banks. Interest payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLING, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $8,013,460 76.

E. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. E. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 21, 1870. Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December until Dec. 21.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $2 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 31, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock. The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1871, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article which is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent, and the originality of the machines necessary for its construction. A careful examination is invited. Apply at No. 23 Park-row, Room No. 9.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of this city for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.

F. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST. Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 15th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. Dec. 13, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.

CHAS. UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 2d of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 200 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 28th inst.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, and of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

10 PER CENT. BONDS, PAYABLE in this City, for sale below par, by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and penalties, as are applicable to said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are common with railroad companies and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road, or parties having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the lease.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelines, engines, cars, &c. &c. &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati (now in progress of construction) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and West Point, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

15,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 24x36 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 36x48 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less, than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that each guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Jan. 11, 1871, for drilling by machinery holes for blasting, at such points as the Engineer may designate, in the tunnels and shafts at Hallett's Point, Astoria. Said holes to be from two (2) to ten (10) feet deep, more or less, and from one and three-quarters (1¾) to two (2) inches in diameter. Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the letter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY of RARE and STANDARD BOOKS; valuable SCIENTIFIC WORKS; THEOLOGICAL WORKS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found respectful, economical and reliable, neat and obliging; best reference given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS' situation; excellent seamstress and nurse; cut and fit; operate on machines; good dress-maker; dress hair neatly and do all kinds of fine sewing; country or City; very respectable, and best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as waitress in a private family; excellent references. Call or address No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A professed Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, boxes and lard; soups of all kinds; pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes, &c.; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family; will be found obliging. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 131 East 22d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or would be willing to take care of a child; two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 248 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, washing at her house, or would go out by the day; reliable and trustworthy; excellent references. Call or address No. 159 West 27th-st., rear house, room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO can give the best of City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do waiting; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable colored cook; she is highly recommended by the lady she lived with last as good cook and reliable woman, &c.; lady in the City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washing and ironing, general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 201 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERFECT capable girl as first-class laundress; understands doing up laces and fine muslins perfectly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a beautiful laundress. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class dress-maker, by the day or week, in private houses; best references. Apply at No. 135 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH woman, lately landed, as plain cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; seven years' reference. Call at No. 10 Gansevoort-street.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young married woman, as wet nurse in a private family; milk six weeks' old. Can be seen all the week at 305 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 278 2d-av., entrance on 22d-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION IN a private family by a young, tidy girl, understanding thoroughly her business; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable person, highly recommended. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid, or waitress and chamber-maid, by a young, tidy girl, understanding thoroughly her business. Apply at the French Office, 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS FRANÇAISE, parfaitement recommandée; désirerait entrer dans une famille privée pour y prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au Bureau Français, No. 405 5me-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK A SITUATION in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 West 29th-st., present employer's.

AS DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT person wishes to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; is a good operator, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 578 2d-av., second floor, front.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—TWO ENGLISH Protestants, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, &c.; references. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found a few very desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City and country, both Protestants and Catholics.

CITY OR COUNTRY.—COOKS, HOUSE-workers, Protestant and Catholic, at New Labor Exchange, 9th and Stuyvesant sts.; City 25c., 25 cents; country, 50 cents.

ATTENTION!!!—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class German, French, Irish and American help, can be suited at No. 135 6th-av., near 10th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.—ROOM, NO. 45 Bible House; several first-class waiters, cooks and chamber-maids now ready for situations.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to get the cleaning of some gentlemen's offices; excellent references from present employers. Call at No. 143 3d-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

A LADY OF THE BEST SOCIAL antecedents would like to take charge of a gentleman's house or a widower's family; would act as governess to children, and teaches German, French and higher English; can fill any position of trust and responsibility, and refers to persons of the highest respectability. Address Mrs. LEONARD, Box 112 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, the man as first-class waiter, his wife as first-class cook; can procure first-class City reference; no objection to City or country. Address S. W., care of Valentine Kwitz, No. 245 6th-av., for one week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical married gardener, somewhat advanced in years, either permanently or to mind a place for the Winter; a good, quiet, comfortable home more desired than high wages. Address E. J. C., seed-store, No 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and groom in a private family; is willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful at anything that is required; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address M. C. M., No. 407 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Call or address J., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man of long experience; has the best of reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman as a first-class waiter; has the best of reference. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 128 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; first-class driver; no objection to the country; best recommendation. Call or address J., No. 37 Union-square, Broadway, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experience as above; good City reference given. Call or address WAITER, this day, No. 27 West 27th-st.

WANTED—JOBBING GARDENING BY A gardener, within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City; is a practical gardener; good reference. Address X., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City; is a practical gardener; good reference. Address X., Box No. 200 Times Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION to travel West for some line of goods for the trade, by one who is familiar with general hardware and has a large trade; six years with the last house. Address Post-office Box No. 385.

PRIVATE GENTLEMEN REQUIRING the services of a careful wine bottler can meet with a man of considerable experience and moderate charges by addressing JULIEN, care of F. O'Dell, No. 207 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE Company, a gentleman competent to take the management of their business in this City; to one thoroughly qualified liberal inducements will be offered. Address, with full particulars, INSURANCE, Box No. 5,452 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, washer and ironer to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; must be qualified as a first-class cook in soups, pastry, puddings, &c., with the best of City references. Inquire today or Monday at No. 112 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—We are prepared to make arrangements with parties who can command a large and prompt paying trade. W. H. LYON & CO., No. 371 Broadway, after Jan. 1, at Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway.

DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—Those who can control first-class near-by and Western trade; desirable parties will be liberally treated with. ADRIANCE, ROBBINS, &CO., No. 351 Broadway.

AS LADIES' MAID AND COOK.—Wanted, two servants for Washington, one as first-class cook; the other must understand dress-making and hair-dressing. Apply with reference, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANÇAISE désire se placer dans une bonne famille pour une petite fille de 8 à 10 ans elle connais bien la langue Française. S'adresser No. 155 29th-st., entre 7me et 8me avs.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark at as cheap rates, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route to Glasgow.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		EXTRA "EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 3	Dorian	Wed., Dec. 14
Europia	Sat., Dec. 10	Cleopatra	Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 17	Cyrene	Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia	Sat., Dec. 24	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Dec. 31	Tarifa	Wed., Jan. 18
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENT FUNDS, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $80 to $100, according to location. Intermediate, $60; Steerage, $28.

Certificates at REDUCED RATES, can be purchased here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on demand, in any amount.

Apply at the Company's office, to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

Africa, Wed., Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Tues., Dec. 20
Aleppo, Saturday, Dec. 17 | Persia, Wednesday, Jan. 11
Batavia, Wednesday, Dec. 21 | Russia, Tuesday, Jan. 17
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 18
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 28 | Calabria, Tuesday, Jan. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $120 gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145 gold.

By the Tuesday steamers:

First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $75 gold. Passenger tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage apply at No. 128 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-lower iron screw steamships from their PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. TEBBETT.....Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRICH.....Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GEES.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. MINTZLAFF.....Jan. 4, at
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 11, at
MANHATTAN, Capt. POTTS.....Jan. 18, at

Cabin passage, $80, $90, $100, according to location. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 61 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$28
To London	80	To London	30
To Halifax, N. S.	30	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WESTON, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $26 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE.....DAUNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
HANNOVER, L. ROMAN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 20, HENRY PRATT, CHECKY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Juan Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Canada, Mexican and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

E. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, taking and transhipping freight for all points in Brazil. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing twice a week, on THURSDAY and 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. S. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 9 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Peskins.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 22.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARING, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 81 and 83 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 15 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 1 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 16 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. A. G. R. R., Cor. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Ga. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage, apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should secure Paris without fatigue; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 398 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

$100,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

NEEDLEWORK SETS, 25c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1.
SETS OF CHEMISETTES AND SLEEVES, 75c., $1.
SETS OF COLLARS AND CUFFS, 50c., 75c., 62c.
VERY FINE EMBROIDERED SETS, 75c., $1.
FINE LINEN AND LACE SETS, 62c., $1, $1 25.
LINEN EMBROIDERED SETS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
VERY FINE RICH SETS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.
RICH VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, 75c., $1.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CHEMISETTES, 25c., to $1.
RICH VALENCIENNES LACE CHEMISETTES, $1.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN COLLARS, 25c., 31c., etc., 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.

OPENING TWO CASES IMPORTED LACE AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS IN ENTIRELY NEW STYLES AT ABOUT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST, 25c. and 50c. each.

1,500 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS.

EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
EMBROIDERED WITH NAMES, 25c.
EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCH, 20c., 25c.
EMBROIDERED, EMBROIDERED, 31c., 50c., 62c.
EMBROIDERED IN THE CORNERS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
VERY FINE EMBROIDERED, 50c., 62c., 75c., 87c., $1.
HEMSTITCH MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 50c.
PLAIN HEMSTITCH, 6c., 8c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.
ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
HEMSTITCHED, BRAIDED AND CORDED, 10c., 12½c., 15c.
FINE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
ALL-LINEN TAPE BORDERS, 7c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 12c.
GENTS' READY-HEMMED, 12½c., 15c., 20c.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN HEMMED, 20c., 25c., 30c.
GENTS' LINEN, COLORED BORDERS, 20c., 25c., 31c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.
VELVETEENS AND SATINS.
RIBBONS AND SASHES.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS.
HATS AND BONNETS.

ALL CLOSING OUT VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE.

HOISERY AND GLOVES.

KID GLOVES CLOSING OUT at 25c., 37c., 50c., 62c., 80c., $1 pair.
LOTS OF HOSIERY FROM AUCTION.
REMNANTS OF VEST AND DRAWERS.
SILK AND BERLIN LINED GLOVES, 25c. pair.
ZEPHYR WORSTED, 15c. ounce.
SLIPPER PATTERNS, 50c. up.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

JET SETS, EAR-RINGS AND PIN, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
GILT SETS, EAR-RINGS AND PIN, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
CORALINE SETS, EAR-RINGS AND PIN, 50c., 75c., $1 25, $1 50.
GILT AND JET SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
JET AND FANCY NECKLACES, 25c. to $2.
JET BRACELETS, 25c., 37c., 50c., 75c. pair.
JET AND FANCY HAIR PINS.
FANCY AND PEARL SLEEVE-BUTTONS.
LOCKETS, CROSSES, ORNAMENTS.
PORTEMONNAIES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.

75 CASES NEW HOLIDAY GOODS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, READY ON MONDAY.

OUR NEW SHOW-ROOM, 120 FEET DEEP AND 20 FEET WIDE, FILLED WITH ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, MAKING THE LARGEST DISPLAY IN THE CITY.

OPEN EVENINGS.	UNTIL THE 25TH DECEMBER.
OPEN EVENINGS.	THE STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS.

15,000 DOLLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
KID DOLLS, 6c., 8c., 9c., 12c., 15c.
WAX CRYING DOLLS, 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
DOLLS, CHINA HEAD, FEET, AND ARMS, 10c., 12c.
DOLLS THAT SAY PAPA AND MAMMA, $1.
DOLLS WITH HAIR THAT CRY, 25c. up.
WAX CRYING DOLLS, LONG CURLS, 50c. up.
OPENING LARGE FRENCH DOLLS.

DRESSING CASES.	JEWEL CASES.
WRITING DESKS.	WORK BOXES.
PERFUMERY BOXES.	GLOVE BOXES.
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.	CULLAR BOXES.
JEWEL CASKETS.	CANDY BOXES.
TOILET CASES.	SHELL BOXES.
SURPRISE BOXES.	PARIAN BOXES.

MISSES PLAYING THE PIANO.
COAL-MINERS AT WORK.
BOYS RIDING VELOCIPEDES.
GIRLS RIDING IN WAGONS.
FIREMEN THAT PLAY THE HOSE.
GARDENS WITH FOUNTAINS.
ELEPHANTS THAT DRINK WATER.
MUSICAL WALKING-MONKEYS.
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
JOLLY MUSICIANS.
LOADED DRAYS AND EXPRESS WAGONS.
BRUNETTE WOOLLY DOGS.
BLEATING WOOLLY SHEEP.
CROWING ROOSTERS.
QUACKING DUCKS.
TALKING PARROTS.
MEN EATING WHOLE HOGS.
LOVING COUPLES KISSING.

CHINA VASES.	CARVED BRACKETS.
PARIAN VASES.	JEWEL STANDS.
PARIAN FIGURES.	CIGAR-HOLDERS.
BOUQUET-HOLDERS.	TOBACCO-HOLDERS.
CARD RECEIVERS.	INK-STANDS.
PAPER-WEIGHTS.	CUPS AND SAUCERS.

CHINA TEA SETS, 25c., 50c. each.
CANDY-BOXES, 25c., 50c., 75c.
PARIAN BOXES, WITH PAINTS, 50c. to 50c.
PARIAN FIGURES, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
FANCY TOY WATCHES AND CHAINS, 5c., 10c. up.
TOOL CHESTS, 10c. chest.
BOXES OF BUILDING BLOCKS, 25c.
BOXES OF TOYS, 25c. box.
STEREOSCOPES, WITH SIX VIEWS, $1.
MISSES' PURSES, 6c., $1, $1 25.
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, 25c.
WORK-BOXES, 25c., 50c., 75c.
COLLAR AND HANDKERCHIEF-BOXES, 25c.

YOU WILL FIND LOTS OF GOODS AT 25c. AND 50c.

THE SAME AS ARE SOLD IN THE DOLLAR STORES.

N. B.—A WORD TO THE LADIES.—A CALL IN THE MORNING BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK, BEFORE THE STORE IS CROWDED, OR IN THE EVENING AFTER 7, YOU CAN EXAMINE THE GOODS MUCH BETTER THAN IN A CROWD.

FAIRS AND SCHOOLS SUPPLIED.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
CHINA TEA AND DINNER SETS.
BUTCHERS AND GROCERS' STORES.
ABC AND PICTURE BLOCKS.
LIVERY STABLES, HORSES ALREADY IN.
ARSENALS FULLY PURSUED.
A LARGE VARIETY OF BUILDING BLOCKS.
ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.
TOOL-CHESTS, DIFFERENT SIZES.

LARGE AND SMALL BOXES OF TOYS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

WHALEBOATS.	FARMS.
LIFEBOATS.	FARM SOLDIERS.
ARTILLERY.	ENCAMPMENTS.
NINEPINS.	BUILDING BLOCKS.
GAMES.	MAPS AND PUZZLES.
STEEPLE-CHASES.	SWISS COTTAGES.
MENAGERIES.	MAGNETIC TOYS.
NOAH'S ARK.	

AND A THOUSAND AND ONE THINGS WHICH ARE IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts.

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 869 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22ND STS.

VELVETEENS AND VELVETS FROM AUCTION, 25 TO 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACKS AND COLORS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION, IN SILKS, SATINS, SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS. PRICES FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THIRTY DAYS AGO.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS AND DRESSES, NEW AND HANDSOME STYLES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

PERSIAN RUGS! PERSIAN RUGS!! Opened THIS DAY, of all sizes, from 36 to 108 inches; rich and elegant patterns.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 336 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

RICH LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, FROM $10 PER YARD. ALL PURE SILK.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS, JUST RECEIVED.

REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, FROM $80 EACH.

NEW STYLES DRESS GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, TROUSEAUS and INFANTS' WARDROBES, and a variety of articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES AT PANIC PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., having purchased in Europe under GREAT DEPRESSION, a large and valuable collection of the above goods, guarantee some of the finest ever offered in this market, which they will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,

AT ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP SILKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer MONDAY, Dec. 12, a large lot of FANCY STRIPED POULT DE SOIES at 75c. per yard, former price, $1 25.

PLAIN AND CORDED CHANGEABLE SILKS, PARIS QUALITY, RICH, HIGH LUSTRE, AT $1 25 PER YARD, (value, $2 25.)

ALSO,

A fine assortment of PLAIN, COLORED, FANCY FIGURED and BLACK SILKS, (Lyons manufacture,)

AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Dec. 12, a new and elegant line of LADIES' and GENTS' SCARFS and TIES.

NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, &c.

A large and choice assortment of GENTLEMEN'S ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIALTY.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, made to order.

ALSO,

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, of every description.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LINENS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

OF A MOST ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER.

FINE DAMASK SETS, DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.

AND FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS.

DAMASK BREAKFAST CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH.

COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SUPERFINE DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES TO MATCH.

400 DOZEN FINE DAMASK TOWELS, FROM $4 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD.

ALSO, A LOT OF FINE TABLE CLOTHS, Various sizes, slightly soiled, which will be SOLD AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

1,000 PAIRS ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, AT $3 75 AND $5 50 PER PAIR.

AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will on MONDAY largely replenish their popular stocks of SCHEORL PLAIDS, AND FANCY STUFF GOODS, AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW IMPORTATION COST.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SILK VELVETS, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, SATINS, CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES.

CHEAPEST GOODS ON THE SEASON IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

TWENTY PIECES MORE OF SHADED SILK VELVETS, 22 INCHES WIDE, $1 50 PER YARD, LESS THAN HALF VALUE.

SASH RIBBONS, 10c. and 15c. PER YARD, 6 and 7 CENTS PER YARD.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, NOS. 209, 211 AND 213½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOLIDAY DEPARTMENT

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

ALL SORTS OF DOLLS FROM FIVE CENTS UP.

DOLLS—Silent, 5c. to 10c.
DOLLS—Winking and Crying, 18c., 25c., 37c., 50c. and 75c.
DOLLS—Speaking, $1 each.
CHINA SETS, COOL CASES, 25c. and 50c. each.
CANDY BOXES, CARVED GOODS, BASKETS, HAND MIRRORS.
TOILET SETS, PERFUMERY STANDS.
FANCY BOXES, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each.
SEWING-MACHINES, 75c. each.
CARVED CIGAR-STANDS, 50c., 75c. and $1 each and up.
BOXES FOR JEWELRY, HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES.
WRITING-DESKS, 50c., 75c. and $1 each and up.
WAX CRYING DOLLS, 25c., 37c., 50c. and 75c. each.
ALBUMS, TOILET CASES, and Ten Thousand other varieties to which attention is invited.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 62.
GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY, SLEEVE BUTTONS, PERFUMERY SOAPS.
EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, from 50c. each.
LOT OF CORSETS, at 50c. and 75c. half-price.

This Department extends through to second floor, filled with bargains.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, NOS. 209, 211 AND 213½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, HAT ROOM.

All our stock of FELTS, VELVETS, PLUSHES and STRAWS, suitable for MEN, YOUTHS, INFANTS AND BOYS, reduced one-third below last week's prices.

OUR STOCK OF KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS CLEARING AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, NOS. 209, 211 AND 213½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON, GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

KID GLOVES,

THE BEST DOLLAR KID GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

Colors superb. Every pair warranted. PERINOT'S, one and two buttons; full assortment. Look at our

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, NOS. 209, 211 AND 213½ GRAND-ST. NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST. FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

EVERYTHING REDUCED TO GOLD COST.

Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Real Point, Point Applique, Duchess Laces, 1,000 pieces Real Valenciennes Laces, very cheap. Real Lace Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Coiffures, &c. Real Lace Capes, Points, Sacks, Parasol Covers. Lace Flouncings, Overdresses, &c. Embroidered and Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs, Breakfast and Traveling Sets, new styles. Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Guipure Bands. Kid Gloves, one button, $1; two buttons, $1 25. All are the newest patterns, and imported for both City trade, and at remarkably reasonable prices.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers. No. 46 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 19th-st.; references required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 125 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 140 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; Indian Club exercise taught; strife to please; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second and third floors, with board, in the first-class private residence No. 25 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished rooms and bedrooms convenient for business, coming with or without board; references required.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. HORTON, EDWARD C. HOPPING, SAMUEL B. HARDING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of November, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph H. Horton, Edward C. Hopping and Samuel B. Harding, of the City of New-York, in the district, who were, on the 11th day of June, A. D., 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

ZACHARIAH DEDERICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy, del-1w&W3W. No. 18 Maiden-lane, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN DEY WAYGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, in Bankruptcy, at the office of the Clerk of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 9th of December, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,559.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES P. SYKES, bank

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANISM.

Breaking Down the Common School System—Defence of Our Ancient Institutions by Rev. Dr. Foss.

Last night Rev. Dr. Foss preached in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on the spirit of Romanism and the attempt to overthrow our common school system. His text was Deuteronomy, sixth chapter, sixth and seventh verses:

"And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children."

We are blessed, he said, in this land with a heritage of freedom, and it is not easy for us to comprehend the full meaning of the term freedom. The rich man's son knows nothing of poverty; even so we know little of despotism. Here we have the finest country and the best Government under the sun—civil and religious liberty—everything that is grand and noble, and these things are all comprehended in liberty. Tyranny has ever been forging fetters for man, but liberty is constantly breaking those fetters. There is today a studied, persistent attack of Romanism upon all those free institutions that are synonymous with liberty in this land. In proof of the providential discovery and founding of this continent for freedom, the Doctor referred briefly to a few centuries back of its history. It was discovered by a Roman Catholic, and two attempts to colonize it with members of that faith had failed before the Plymouth colonists succeeded. Their coming here was the assertion of two ideas that are essentially antagonistic to Romanism—the right of self-government and the right to worship God as they pleased. In other words, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. These ideas have been reasserted and maintained at the sword's point since, and they may have to be maintained again. For it comes to pass that in this late age another enemy makes war upon us, and declares its purpose, so that we, if we are wise in time, may know when and how to meet it. That enemy is Romanism, to which Protestantism is naturally and essentially hostile. The Pope's syllabus was but an evidence of the spirit of Romanism, that would, if it could, call back the dark ages and the Inquisition. What Austria could not endure is sought be imposed upon us. Romanism is the assertion of the right of one man to dictate to the conscience of mankind. Protestantism is a declaration of war against this idea, and is so understood and recognized by Rome. Where, he asked, do you find civil and religious liberty? Is it in Catholic France, Spain, Italy, Mexico, Portugal or South America? No; but in Protestant Switzerland, Prussia, England and the United States. The Doctor here read extracts from the speech of Señor CASTILLON in the Spanish Cortes, when the sequestration of the Church property was under debate, to show by Catholic authority what the true spirit of Romanism is. That statesman painted it blacker than most Protestants are inclined to believe it is. Rome changes not. And here today the same principles are entertained that were entertained by her three centuries ago. We had not believed it to be so, but the riots of July, 1863, taught us better. The seething fire is ever ready to break out at the favorable moment and consume every vestige of liberty. Every priest and bishop and Jesuit are subjects of a foreign Power, and we are here ruled by that Power. The Doctor read from last year's records a list of the civil and judicial and legislative officers of this City and State, to show what a very large proportion of them are filled by Roman Catholics—about nine-tenths of them. If Rome, he said, had half the power in the land that she has in this City, civil liberty would be dead and we should have here in three months what existed in Rome three months ago—the Inquisition. Roman priests declare that they are not and cannot be American citizens, and so far as he (Foss) had been able to learn, after having made some inquiry, there is no record of a single bishop or priest in this land ever having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. But they take another oath to exterminate heresy and Protestantism if possible, and this oath the Doctor read. He also read extracts from writings and speeches of Bishop O'CONNOR, of Pittsburg; the Bishop of St. Louis, Father HECKER, the *Catholic World*, the *Freeman's Journal* and *Tablet*, predicting the downfall of Protestantism in America and threatening just what the Doctor had been charging them with. The special form which the antagonism of Rome is now taking on, is to take the Bible from the common schools and to break down our school system and divide the school fund, and it is based upon the right of conscience, which every American is bound to respect. But they don't mean what they ask. The Bible and the common schools are the two millstones which grind out better citizens but worse Catholics in every generation, and the Roman priesthood want to break the mill. He (Foss) wanted the Bible made a text-book in the schools. It contains the best lessons in poetry and morals of any book in existence. When Romanism is failing everywhere else, it is sought to be established here. When he (Foss) was in Rome three years ago he could not buy a Bible in the whole city, but now they can be had as easily as here. Weeds grow on our prairies as abundant and as high as the corn, but they do not choke the corn, and he had no fear that liberty was going to be choked here, but he prayed that God might give us wisdom to discover truth, and grace to do our duty, and if the time should ever come when the Catholic conscience needed protection in its religious worship, he hoped that his Protestant hearers would be among the first to protect and defend it.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNION.

Lecture by Rev. Father Hecker on "The Nature of Our Communion with the Other World."

Rev. Father HECKER delivered a lecture last evening at the Church of the Holy Cross, in Forty-second-street, on the nature of our communication with the inhabitants of the other world. He said that his motives for discussing this subject were that he may be useful to those who are in the Mother Church, in order that he might promote their happiness. Those who have been bred from their childhood in the Church do not need to have this matter discussed. But such is not the case with many, and as it concerns the very essence of religion, he was resolved to take it up this evening. He should answer two questions: "Have we communication with the inhabitants of the other world?" and "What is the nature of that communication?" If we open the Scripture we find that the communication of man with the angels is frequently stated. We find that the angels appeared to Abraham, and announced the birth of Isaac, giving him promise of what would be done by his descendants. So Daniel had a revelation of what would come to pass to the end of the world. No one who is conversant with the Scriptures will dispute these facts. The incarnation rests on the revelaton of the birth of Christ. If we deny this revelation and say that these apparitions are delusions we break down the foundation of Christianity. An angel revealed to St. John the Apocalypse. God has delegated to angels to reveal His will to man. When we recite the Creed we say "I believe in the communion of saints," that is, we commune with all the faithful departed. Every time we recite the Creed we affirm that the soul has communication with the whole saints of God. Again, what do we have so many festivals for? We have the festivals of All Saints and All Souls. What do all the Litanies mean but that the saints, with Christ, intercede for us? Thus we see that this fact runs through the whole history of the Church. If we read the lives of the saints we find that they are full of these communions. Thus, if we deny this fact, we deny the holy Church. Paganism is but an exaggeration of this truth. Hence, pagans had their oracles, and whatever they gave forth they accepted as Divine revelation through the spirits who inhabited the statue. Therefore they offered up sacrifices to these idols. So we see that even false religion held to this communication even to the exclusion of any other religion. We find the great poets inspired with this idea. SOCRATES had his familiar spirit, and the poets considered this feeling so strongly that they were inspired with it. See what a powerful part it plays in SHAKESPEARE'S works. When we see *Hamlet's* ghost on the stage we are spellbound, and this is an indication of the influence of this spirit. Dr. HECKER quoted from several prominent writers in support of this assertion, and then proceeded at some length to discuss the theory of Spiritualism, holding that the believers in that fallacy professed to believe that they could supplant the Christian religion, but their professed revelations were untruthful and were always injurious to those who received them, inculcating skepticism and resulting ofttimes in insanity. He said in conclusion that Catholics who had been directed aright did not fall into these heresies, but many Protestants did. He said that he had given his hearers sufficient evidence of the fact that we did hold communion with the inhabitants of the other world, as the Scriptures and the Catholic religion taught the truth of this declaration, and we had no right to doubt the revelation of God's word and of the belief of the Holy Church.

The Bergen Tunnel Difficulty—No Trouble Today.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, having used the Boonton Branch for coal trains three months, employing the narrow gauge, advertised in due course the opening of passenger traffic, to take place on Monday, Dec. 12, (today.) Late on Saturday they were notified that Messrs. GOULD and FISK contended that Chief-Justice BEASLEY'S provisional order restrained them from so doing. Their counsel advise them otherwise; and the terms of the order plainly limit the restraint to any change in the tracks or their connections. But to avoid all danger of annoyance to public travel by any violent conduct on the part of the Erie managers, the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company will postpone opening their passenger travel until the order can be authoritatively explained. The delay cannot be long.

PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA.

"God Intended this Country for Protestants"—Sermon by Rev. Isaac Westcott.

Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT preached last evening in the Plymouth Baptist Church in Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. "God intended this country for Protestants" was his proposition. He selected as his text the passage:

"I will overturn and overturn, until he whose right it is to reign shall come, and in him shall the Gentiles trust."

After briefly referring to the Scriptural application of the text, he proceeded to discuss its application to the settlement and progress of America in civilization and religion. God, he said, had a purpose in this land, in preparing it as the home of political and religious freedom. The discovery of America had changed the whole current of commerce, and the change was no less wonderful which, through the same cause has been wrought in the political and religious reformation of the world. It was worthy of note, too, what great results spring from small events. JOHN CALVIN, a Frenchman, fleeing from the persecutions of his country, had settled in England, and those, and the descendants of those whom he had gathered around him, subsequently settled New-England. ROGER WILLIAMS, too, a riper Protestant than those who had preceded him, bore a prominent part in implanting in New England soil those seeds of Protestantism which have since borne such an abundant harvest throughout the land. Liberty of conscience is the great underlying principle of this Government. It is among the strongest arguments that God intended this country for Protestants, that he held it back from discovery, and then from settlement, until he had a people prepared to occupy it. The history of the various attempts and failures to settle before the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers, displays at every step the interposition of Divine Providence, and His purpose to reserve the land for the cultivation and spread of the Protestant faith. From 1520 for a period of over sixty years, numerous attempts had been made to settle colonies and introduce Catholicism by the representatives of Spain and France. The former did occupy the South American States, and the latter, down to a not very remote period, occupied Canada, extending to the waters of the Ohio; but neither Power had succeeded in laying the foundation of a government here, or successfully promulgating their religion, though backed by all the wealth and power of Kings. It remained for the one hundred souls who, storm-tossed and in the dead of Winter, made a landing on the bleak shore of New-England. These prospered, though not only were they unsupported by kingly power, but they were actually fleeing from it. They prospered because God was with them; the others failed because God had not ordained that they should succeed. He had reserved this great land as the home of political and religious freedom—of Protestantism—and until they came all others were rejected from the soil. The hand of God was traceable in all this. The efforts of France and Spain to establish a Government and their religion were continually thwarted, their settlers driven out by famine and their ship wrecked by storms, while the little band of Puritans are protected, prospered and perpetuated, until the spirit of freedom which they brought with them as their birth right, has now become the inalienable heritage of almost forty millions of people. In this is the Divine will plain, as intending this land for Protestants. In conclusion, the preacher announced that he would return to the same subject on Sunday evening next.

Attempted Assassination in a Lager-Beer Saloon—Two Men Stabbed—One Dangerously.

Yesterday forenoon a young German named GEORGE TAYLOR, residing in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, appeared before City Judge MARTINDALE and made complaint against a German—but recently arrived in this country—known as ALEXANDER DITMAR, employed in LIMBECK'S brewery, in Steuben-street, charging him with having attempted to take his life and that of JOHN BUSCHMAN, by stabbing them several times with a dirk-knife. TAYLOR states that a week ago he had some difficulty with ALEXANDER, when the latter made an attack on him, but he succeeded in making his escape. On Saturday night about 10 o'clock TAYLOR, accompanied by BUSCHMAN, entered a lager-beer saloon in Pavonia-avenue, and had been seated at a table only a few minutes when the man DITMAR rushed in, and drawing a dirk-knife, made a furious assault upon them, slashing with his knife right and left. The young men defended themselves as well as they could, but during the encounter TAYLOR received two very severe wounds—one across the forehead, and the other, four inches in length, on the top of the head. BUSCHMAN received four stab wounds about the head and face, and his hands were lacerated in defending himself. Yesterday the physician pronounced him in a critical condition. Judge MARTINDALE issued a warrant, and two officers were detailed to secure the arrest of the assassin.

Yesterday afternoon Sergt. DOYLE, of the Second Precinct, succeeded in affecting the arrest of DITMAR, at a house corner of North Second and Erie streets, and he is held for examination today.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Police of the Twentieth Precinct early yesterday discovered two men with a hand-cart at Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue. On seeing the Police the men abandoned the hand-cart and fled. In the cart were found three chests of tea marked "C. B. ROSS, Utica, N. Y." Several hours later THOMAS KELLY, alias Joseph McGrath, and DANIEL MCADAM were arrested while taking two other cases of tea, similarly marked, into the hallway of No. 362 Tenth-avenue. Yesterday the accused were taken before Justice COX and remanded to the Station-house.

Late on Saturday night a man, well dressed, aged about thirty-eight years, was found by the Police lying on the pavement at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, grossly intoxicated. He was taken to the Thirtieth-street Police Station and locked up. Yesterday he had so far recovered from his debauch as to give his name as HORACE COOK. He refused to give his vocation or residence. It is asserted by some of those who saw him in the Station-house, and yesterday, when brought before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, that the inebriate was none other than the ex-pastor of the East Seventh-street Methodist Church, whose elopement with one of the youthful female members of his church, caused so much excitement. Justice COX discharged the inebriate with a reprimand.

It is rumored that the Fourth and Thirty-second Revenue Districts are to be consolidated under Collector HARLOW, of the Fourth, Gen. PLEASONTON, of the Thirty-second, being appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue; that the Fifth and Sixth Districts are to be consolidated under Collector MCHARG, of the Fifth, (Collector COSTER of the Sixth being removed,) and that the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Districts are to be consolidated under Collector WM. A. DARLING, of the Ninth. (Collectors BLAKE, of the Seventh, and LAIMBEER, of the Eighth, being removed.)

A grand concert will be given to-morrow evening for the benefit of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, at Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Signor M. LAFUENTES will be the conductor, and besides his the names of the Misses Bulkley, Mrs. T. Jackson, Signor Tamaro, Mr. Simms, and S. Gilmore Plumb appear upon the programme. The occasion promises to be one of genuine enjoyment.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.998 inches; maximum at 3 P. M. Dec. 4, 30.174 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. Dec. 6, 29.462 inches; range, .712 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 42.6°; maximum at 2 P. M. Dec. 4, 57°; minimum at 12 P. M. Dec. 10, 30°; range, 27°. Dec. 7, rain from 9 P. M. to 11 P. M.; amount of water, .09 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,816 miles.

A row of frame stables, in the rear of Nos. 249 and 251 Mulberry-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday, caused by some boys playing with matches. PATRICK BRICE loses hay and feed, valued at $200. HUGH CASEY lost a horse. GEORGE CASSIDY loses $200 on hay and feed, and JAMES HARRAN, $200. The buildings belonged to the Keteltas estate, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000. Insured.

JOHN CRONIN, assistant cook on the steamer *Morro Castle*, who was struck on the temple with a tumbler by the chief cook during an affray on the 3d inst., the particulars of which have been given in the TIMES, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner FLYNN will investigate the matter. The assailant will be arrest on the return of the steamer from Havana.

The Committee of the Common Council of Columbus, Ohio, now in this City for the purpose of inspecting the municipal institutions of New-York, visited Blackwell's Island on Saturday. On their return in the afternoon, upon the invitation of Mr. T. GOLDEN, they were entertained at the Blossom Club-house, No. 129 Fifth-avenue.

While ANDREW DAVID was sleeping on his coach, yesterday morning, in Fourth-street, near Broadway, the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing him to the ground. He received serious cuts on the head, face and arms. His wounds were dressed by Dr. FRELIGH, and he was then taken home to No. 363 Bleecker-street.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station over the body of CHRISTIAN EBELE, who fell from a ladder in the fourth story to the basement of the new building in Fifty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue, on Saturday evening, and was instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Mr. ARTHUR PENDER lectures to-night, at Association Hall. His subject is, "Up and Down Mont Blanc." The account which he gives of his adventures when he made the perilous ascent is most interesting and thrilling, and is illustrated by a beautiful scenic picture of the great mountain.

BELLA LEE and MAGGIE CONNER quarreled yesterday in Fink's saloon, No. 57 Crosby-street, and BELLA beat MAGGIE on the head and neck with a lager-beer glass, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant was locked up in the Spring-street Police Station. MAGGIE'S wounds were dressed at Police Head-quarters.

While JAMES SHERWOOD, a private watchman, was engaged in assisting an intoxicated man on to a Grand-street ferry-boat, the inebriate fell against him, knocked him down and broke his leg. SHERWOOD was assisted home to No. 429 Cherry-street.

JAMES ADAMS, who was arrested on Saturday for procuring packages of goods from Messrs. BLOCK & SONS, of No. 105 Church-street, by representing himself to be an expressman, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING to await a trial.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Association propose to hold a series of public meetings this Winter, to advance the interests of property-owners on the west side, and to take other active operations to the same end.

JOSE DONOPOLES, a Cuban, was yesterday committed by Justice COX, on a charge of having broken into the store of LOUIS CAVANAGH, No. 35 Bleecker-street, on the night of Nov. 11, stealing articles valued at $140.

JANE MURPHY was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, for having stolen a sum of money from the pocket of JOHN SNYDER, of No. 15 Thomas-street, while in her company in a saloon in Chatham-square.

SAMUEL BROWN, aged forty-seven years, of No. 390 Greenwich-street, a watchman on the steam-ship *Isaac Bell*, lying at the foot of East Ninth-street, yesterday fell down the main-hatch and was dangerously injured.

ANN MURRAY, aged twenty-eight years, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital from injuries received by being run over some time ago by an Erie Railway express wagon.

A slight fire occurred, yesterday morning, in a frame stable owned by JAMES WELSH, in Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, causing slight damage.

WM. MILLER, aged forty years, who, on Nov. 7, shot himself in the mouth at No. 266 West Twenty-sixth-street, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS KNOX, of Williamsburg, was yesterday morning beaten in a serious manner about the head, by some unknown man, in Pell-street.

JOHN LENTZ, aged fifty, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 35 Pitt-street, of disease of the heart.

BROOKLYN.

A warrant was issued by Justice BUCKLEY for the arrest of persons who were in the habit of gathering at a disorderly house kept by WM. STOKES and Mrs. HECKERMAN in Utica avenue, near Warren-street. The officers of the Ninth Precinct visited the place on Saturday night, and arrested EDWARD SMITH, MARY ROGERS and ROSE DAILY, the only persons in the house at the time.

On Saturday evening last Mrs. ANNE DOIG, with one of her daughters, left her home in Bushwick-avenue, Williamsburg, for the purpose of doing some shopping in Grand-street, and when she reached that thoroughfare she became suddenly ill and fell down on the sidewalk. In that condition she was taken into a house in the neighborhood where her daughter left her until she went home to inform her father of the circumstance. On the return of daughter and husband, Mrs. DOIG appeared to be sinking fast, and they removed her to her residence where death ensued within five minutes. When Mrs. DOIG left home she had a pocket-book containing a sum of money in the breast of her dress. After her decease the pocket-book was found in the place, but its contents had disappeared. It is believed that heart disease was the cause of death, but the robbery cannot be accounted for.

STEPHEN KIERNAN, a bartender at the Eastern Hotel, New-York, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Judge WALSH, in which KIERNAN is accused by BERNARD DOLAN, of No. 296 Furman-street, of stealing $180 worth of liquors from him. The accused was held to answer.

MICHAEL SCHIERHMAN says that his bedroom, No. 510 Broadway, Eastern District, was robbed yesterday morning of several suits of clothing, pawn tickets for a gold watch and chain, and other articles, valued in all at $200.

CATHARINE RAMSEY, aged forty years, of No. 67 King-street, took a quantity of laudanum yesterday for the purpose of ending her life. Last evening she was deemed in a critical condition.

Some thieves broke into the Episcopal Church in Nostrand-avenue, yesterday morning, and stole $60 worth of the carpeting, with which they escaped.

J. SMITH & SONS' shoe manufactory, at the corner of North First and Tenth streets, was feloniously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of $100 worth of goods.

The residence of Mrs. SUTTON, No. 256 Broadway, was entered by sneak thieves on Saturday night, and robbed of $125 worth of clothing.

MICHAEL DORSEY, aged sixty, last evening fell dead in a stable in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, near Fourth-avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, Rev. J. W. LEEK was ordained pastor of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Cold Spring Harbor. The exercises were conducted by Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island, assisted by Rev. Messrs. STOCKING, of South Oyster Bay; ELLSWORTH, of Maspeth; HUTTING, of Oyster Bay, and D. V. M. JOHNSON, D. D., rector of St. Mary Church, Brooklyn. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Dr. JOHNSON.

The anniversary of the Flushing Bible Society was held in the Reformed Church in that village yesterday. The address was delivered by Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE, D. D., from New-York. Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE and Rev. Messrs. FAIRCHILDS and TAYLOR assisted in the exercises. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: EDWARD JORDAN, President; S. B. PARSONS, Vice-President; ORANGE JUDD, Treasurer; G. W. PECK, Secretary.

The body of an unknown man was found on the beach at Bay Ridge yesterday. The body was that of a man about four feet ten inches in height, and thirty-five years of age; had sandy-colored hair, short goatee, and a mole on the right cheek; and was attired in a black cloth suit, white shirt, gray under-shirt, canton-flannel drawers, blue woolen socks, and sewed boots. The body, apparently, had been in the water but a few hours. Coroner BENNETT held the inquest.

PETER HENDERSON, fireman of the steamer *Port Royal*, was drowned at Whitestone Dock yesterday afternoon. In attempting to jump from the boat to the landing his foot slipped, and he struck the string-piece of the dock, it is thought. His body was recovered. He leaves a wife and two children, who reside in Whitestone.

The people of Babylon will hold an election Dec. 1, to determine whether they will be incorporated as a village. The territory proposed to be included within the village lands covers an area of about 1,800 acres.

NEW-JERSEY.

ROBERT IRVING, a laborer, well known in Jersey City as "the temperance lecturer," was severely, and probably fatally injured by the caving in of a sewer on which he was at work in Monmouth-street, on Saturday afternoon. He was taken to his residence, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

The Newark brewers concerned in the recent arrests, and charged with not canceling beer stamps according to law, held a meeting for consultation at ERB'S saloon, on Broad-street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was very largely attended, and a free expression of feeling was indulged in. No decisive course of action was decided on, as those present concluded that it was not best to decide on definite action till they had visited Trenton.

A middle-aged man, named THOMAS WARD, much given to dissipation, died at his lodgings in the rear of No. 59 Ferry-street, Newark, yesterday at 10 o'clock. He told an improbable story about his having been poisoned, which is not believed.

No horse-cars ran from Newark through Orange yesterday, and it is anticipated that there will yet be some difficulty in the matter. It is understood that East Orange will object to the arrangement.

JOHN DONAHOE was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with breaking into MCMANN'S cooper shop and stealing tools valued at $40. He was committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—American Securities and Stocks were quiet during the day. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	..
Consols for account	92⅛	..
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅝	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88	88
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	90
United States 10-40s	87¼	87⅛
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111	..
Erie Railroad Shares	20¼	20
Atlantic & Great West. R. R. Shares	26	..

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.—The flow of Specie to the Bank of England this week has been unusually heavy. The amount on hand today is £810,000 sterling greater than on last Thursday.

LONDON, Dec. 9—4½ P. M.—Consols for money opened and closed at 92; for the account opened at 92 and closed at 92⅛. American Securities opened and closed quiet; Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 88⅜; 1865s, old issue, 88; 1867s, 90⅛; Ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks have been flat and nominal, and closed quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States Five-twenties closed at 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—COTTON—The market opened quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The prices last made were about as follows: Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d. PRODUCE—Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6d. ℔ gallon for American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—4½ P. M.—COTTON—Sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were for export, and 4,000 bales for speculation. Receipts of the week, 42,000 bales, of which 26,000 bales are American. Stock on hand, 371,000 bales, of which 62,000 bales are American. Stock Cotton afloat for Liverpool, 276,000 bales, of which 276,000 bales are American. The Cotton market, today, opened dull, at 1½ P. M. was firmer, and at the close steady, with Middling Upland at 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of wheat at this port for the last three days have been 22,500 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters are American; California White WHEAT closed at 11s. 9d.; Red Western Winter opened at 10s. 8d., and closed at 10s. 9d. Western FLOUR, 25s. 6d. CORN, 31s. 6d. OATS, 2s. 11d. BARLEY, 5s. PEAS, 39s. 9d. PROVISIONS—Beef closed firmer; Cheese is declining; Lard 64s. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7¼d.

LONDON, Dec. 8—Evening.—TALLOW closed buoyant, but unchanged in price. LINSEED OIL quiet at £28 10s. ℔ ton.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—PETROLEUM, 13 marc bancos 12 schilling.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 9.—Yarns and Fabrics are firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 4½ P. M.—SPERM OIL closed at £78. SUGAR—Spot, opened and closed active at 33s. 6d. TURPENTINE closed firmer at 34s.@34s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firmer at £31@£31 10s. Hops are steady. Common RESIN 6s. 3d.

BREMEN, Dec. 9.—PETROLEUM, 6 thalers 30 groats.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—PETROLEUM closed firm and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras quiet and less firm. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring quiet and firmer at $1 04½@$1 05; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN dull; No. 2, 43½c.; during the afternoon, 43c. for No. 2. OATS closed quiet at 33c.@33½c. RYE dull and lower; No. 2 67½c.@68c. HIGHWINES firm at 85c. PROVISIONS steady and quiet. Mess PORK, $18 62½. LARD, 11½c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7@$7 50. Live HOGS easier at $6 20@$6 55. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 52,000 bushels Wheat; 36,000 bushels Corn; 13,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye; 5,000 bushels Barley; 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 1,000 bushels Barley; 3,800 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35; Nos. 1 and 2 Red Winter, $1 38. CORN unchanged; sales at 81c.@82c. OATS held at 57½c.@58c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged. Shorts $19@$20; Ship-stuffs $25; Middlings $30@$33 ℔ ton. HIGHWINES advancing; sales at 92c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 88c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $5 ℔ ton. Grain in store—807,000 bushels Wheat; 102,000 bushels Corn; 55,000 bushels Oats; 86,000 bushels Barley; 19,000 bushels Rye; 11,000 bushels peas.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—WHEAT steady; sales, 1 car Diehl at $1 75. RYE dull—no sales. CORN dull, with a good supply offering; sales New Western Mixed, in lots, at 76c. BARLEY very quiet; sales 4 cars Two-Rowed State at the Susquehanna Railroad at 78c. OATS dull. The ruling of the CATTLE market has been very irregular; upon a careful review we find but little improvement to note in the value of premium and first-class Cattle, while on medium and common there is a marked improvement, equal to ¼c.@½c., and in some instances ¾c. ℔ ℔. live weight on the closing prices of last week. First-class Cattle sold last week at $9 12½, and for a superior herd $9 15 was the highest bid made today. We note as the highest price paid 9c. ℔ ℔. for a car-load of selected Illinois, averaging 1,600 ℔s.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Choice Red Fall at $1 37½. CORN advancing; Mixed and Yellow in bulk scarce and wanted at 42c.@45c.; Mixed, 44½c.; Yellow, 49c. OATS steady at 43c.@44c. BARLEY dull; Spring No. 2 at 70c. RYE firmer at 73c.@75c. WHISKEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $19 25; Bulk Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@12c. Bacon Clear Sides, 15c. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. HOGS steady, $6@$6 25. Hogs—receipts, 4,900; number packed to date, 76,275; the same time last year, 130,470.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—COTTON—The demand is fair at lower rates; Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; sales, 7,600 bales; net receipts, 8,573 bales; coastwise, 1,009 bales; total, 10,677 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,191 bales to Liverpool; 2,614 bales to Queenstown; coastwise, 788 bales; stock, 137,429 bales. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 20; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6. Mess PORK firmer; New, $22 75. SHOULDERS firmer at 14½c.; Sides easier; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16⅞c. Other articles nominally unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, $1 20; Gold, $1 10½; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. discount. It was raining all day.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 236 bales; coastwise, 210 bales; total, 505 bales; stock, 10,001 bales. FLOUR quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. WHEAT higher for better grades; choice White, $1 70@$1 85; fair to prime, $1 30@$1 60; prime to choice Red, $1 58@$1 60; fair to good, $1 30@$1 50; common, $1 15@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana, $1 38@$1 40. CORN advanced, but closed quiet; White at 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 73c. OATS nominally at 50c.@52c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; tendency downward, although scarce; demand trifling. WHISKY higher; at 91c.@92c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Middling Uplands unchanged; do. Orleans, 16c.@16¼c. CLOVER-SEED—Active inquiry at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔.; TIMOTHY commands $5@$5 25. FLAXSEED, $2@$2 10. FLOUR steady and more inquiry; prices unchanged. WHEAT steady and in demand; Indiana Red, $1 45; Ohio, $1 38@$1 43; Pennsylvania, $1 34@$1 40; Amber, $1 47@$1 50. RYE steady at 93c. CORN and OATS unchanged. GROCERIES dull. COFFEE—Rio, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@16¾c., gold. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15¼c.; Refined, 23½c. WHISKY is selling at 91c.@92c. for Western Iron.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. RYE dull and unchanged. CORN steady with a moderate demand at 50c.@52c. OATS steady with a moderate demand at 39c.@47c. Mess PORK quiet and weak at $19. LARD quiet and weak at 11½c.@12c. for steam and kettle; little offering. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged. Live HOGS steady, with a moderate demand, at $6 30@$6 40. Dressed HOGS, $7 75@$7 80; receipts, 6,000 head. WHISKY quiet with a moderate demand at 86c.@87c. EXCHANGE par.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales, 45 hhds. at $5@$6 50 for common to good Lugs; $6 75@$10 for low to medium leaf. BAGGING firm; Hemp and Flax, 27c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25. COTTON declining; Middling, 14c. GRAIN—Nothing doing. HOGS active at $6 50 for heavy; $6 25@$6 40 for medium. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK $19 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; clear Rib Sides, 10¼c. LARD, 12c.@14c. for Tierce and Keg. WHISKY, 86c.@87c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 24; No. 2, $1 19. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bbls. Flour.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05⅛. OATS—No. 2, 39c.@41c. CORN dull and nominal. RYE scarce; No. 1, 70c. BARLEY—Spring No. 2, 73c. MESS PORK, $18. Dressed HOGS active at $7 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS nominal at 50c. for No. 2 Western. RYE held at 90c. for Western. BARLEY inactive. Other articles unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—COTTON in moderate demand, at lower rates; Middling, 14⅛c.; sales, 2,000 bales; net receipts, 6,219 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,384 bales; to the Continent, 2,221 bales; stock 70,905 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 3,753 bales; shipments, 2,986 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 68c.@70c. OATS firm at 51c.@53c. LARD dull at 13c.@14½c. Bulk SIDES, 11c.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 1,865 bales; exports to the continent, 304 bales; stock, 22,682 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; No. 1, $1 21; Amber, $1 18. CORN declining; sales at 54c.@55c. OATS scarce, firm and unchanged. HOGS active at $7 62½@$7 75.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 46 bales; coastwise, 1,267 bales; total, 1,313 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10.—Spirits TURPENTINE steady at $1 35. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 70@$2 80. TAR steady at $1 75. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.

MOBILE, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.@14¼c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 2,660 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,370 bales; stock, 58,636 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 10.—COTTON—Market quiet and easier, at 13¾c.@14c. for Middling; sales, 880 bales; receipts, 94 bales. Continuous rain today.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; sales, 60 bales; net receipts, 502 bales; exports coastwise, 18 bales; stock, 1,306 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—WHEAT very dull; No. 1 Red, $1 28. CORN very dull; new Shelled, 55c. OATS nominal. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

NORFOLK, Dec. 10.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 380 bales; net receipts, 1,676 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,486 bales; stock, 7,757 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,000 bales, (estimated;) stock, 88,377 bales.

[Advertisement.]

SENSIBLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—No present can be more acceptable to a wife, mother, sister, or lady friend, than a DOTY WASHING-MACHINE, price $14, and a UNIVERSAL WRINGER, $9, which are warranted to give entire satisfaction. MR. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., New-York, will, on receipt of the price, send either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and, after using them a month, according to directions, if not entirely satisfactory, they may be returned, free of freight, and the money will be refunded. Can anything be more fair?

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONUNDRUM.—If Jones pays $10,000 rent for a shop in Broadway, and Brown pays only $2,000 for a store in the Bowery, and both sell goods of precisely the same manufacture, which will be apt to sell the cheapest? The answer will be given, with a gratis exhibition of our stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Diamonds, at No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-street, New-York.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 11—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Sorrell, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and maid, Mr. Agnew and son, J. O. B. Webster, J. F. Schmebzer, S. Meyerheim, J. Sufken, J. R. Reese, J. O'Rourke, Mr. McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, T. B. Mayer, Gen. H. Ewing, lady & children and servant, J. H. Gromley, R. Cose, Dr. Cochrane, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Chapman 2 children, infant and nurse, Mrs. Sturges, T. T. DeCrane, Mr. Higginson, J. Barron, J. Weilford, H. Astord, Frans Wenkelly, J. Browne, C. Browne, H. M. Mills, E. B. Davies, R. L. Grey, C. Bolton, Mr. Hart, Mr. Marks, R. A. Denneson, Mrs. Denneson, C. A. E. Ewing, Mr. Marny, Mr. Maciver, Mr. Atterbury.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Samuel W. Hoyt and wife, Geo. R. Schenck, S. H. E. Childs, Miss Minnie Brown, Francis Turner, Miss Mary Lippincott, W. H. Lippincott, Mrs. Hurly, J. Allen & Bro., T. E. Cromby and wife, M. E. Willard and wife, A. J. Johnson, F. E. Adcoms, C. H. Mills, J. Villas, F. L. Moore, J. W. Hurt, wife and two children, J. E. Stanton, F. H. Tumee, G. F. Baker, J. H. Daggett, Mrs. Cosswell, Miss Sophia Gowry, N. C. Plummer, J. N. Clenbergh, R. Inch, Capt. A. G. Jones, Morris Pritchard and wife, Wm. Bond, N. Newnkow, Daniel Weidman, wife and daughter, Albert B. Clark, A. M. Beardsley, G. W. Goodman, wife and infant, J. A. Calbrick, Mrs. Symonds and daughter, C. E. Wearing and wife, Mrs. Platt, W. H. Gordon and wife, Dr. Jno. A. Johnson, Henry Yergy, M. Linsey, Mrs. James Slou, Y. Saunders, M. Salmon, J. Hosking, T. Conkling, D. Downes, T. H. Woolrick, A. Dimutte, G. Lagartina, F. Montero, R. Benarides, and 195 in the steerage.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Dec. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Silesia	Dec. 13	New-York	Hamburg
Abyssinia	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Dec. 14	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Dec. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Dec. 17	New-York	Glasgow
Weser	Dec. 17	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Columbia	Dec. 15	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Dec. 17	New-York	Bermuda

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	2 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:15 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises....5:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:25 | Gov. Island.11:14 | Hell Gate....12:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 11.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Fitch, Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 3, lat. 51 25, lon. 14 45, passed a national steamer bound East; 9th, lat. 42 15, lon. 61 50, ship Virginia, (Br.,) bound West; 10th, at 11½ P. M., 125 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with a national steam-ship bound East; 11th, at 1½ A. M., 113 miles east of Sandy Hook, a German steam-ship bound East.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans Dec. 3, and South-west Pass 4th, with mdse., &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Devana, (of Aberdeen,) Thompson, Amoy Aug. 6, with tea to order; vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Had S. W. and W. winds through the Bashee Channel 9th; from thence variable winds and squally weather to the Gallolo Passage, Sept. 6; came through Minapay 7th, and Ombay, clearing the latter 13th, 38 ds. out; had moderate S. E. trades and fine weather from thence until making the Cape-land Agulhas, Oct. 21st; cleared the Cape, lat. 34 42 S., lon. 17 22, 24th; passed St. Helena midnight of Nov. 2, and crossed the Equator in lon. 31 W. 13th; carried very variable squally trades from E. to S. E., with torrents of rain, until reaching lat. 20 N.; from thence very variable light winds to Hatteras; thence to port N. W. to W. winds; been 10 ds. on the coast.

Ship Edith, Bairnson, Newcastle, E., Oct. 19, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Is anchored at the S.W. Spit.

Ship Polar Star, Bainson, London Oct. 29, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Is anchored at the S.W. Spit.

Bark Queen of the Seas, (of Hong Kong,) Haveron, Singapore 104 ds., with mdse. to Fredrick Spring & Co. Passed Angier, Sept. 7, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 16; crossed the equator Nov. 11, in lon. 30 34 W.; Sept. 14, lat. 9 23 S., lon. 102 28 E., Robt. Jareinson, seaman, a native of Prussia, died, and was buried at sea. Had light S. E. trades up to Hatteras; has been 6 ds. from that point with heavy W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Stag, (of Halifax,) Wilson, from Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine & Son, before reported at anchor at Whitestone, came through the gate this A. M. and is consigned to J. F. Whitney & Co. Reports leaving in port bark Jason, (N. G.,) brigs Sabine and S. J. Troop, for New-York, in a few ds.

Bark Mountain Ash, (Br.,) Care, Manilo 128 ds., with mdse. to Weston & Gray. Passed Angier Sept. 5, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 12, St. Helena 25th, crossed the equator Nov. 5, in lon. 25 30. Had light N. E. and S. E. trades the entire passage; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Von Heyden, Cartlow, (N. G.,) Specht, New Haven, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast and 3 passengers to Duncan McCall. Had strong W. Winds the entire passage; left in port brig T. H. A. Pitt, to sail the same day.

Brig Attie Durkee, (Br.,) Murphy, from Boston, before reported at anchor at Whitestone, came through the Gate this A. M.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Naonta, (of Bangor,) Smith, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather up to Dec. 1; since experienced heavy winds. Left in port schr. Dauntless, to sail Nov. 20.

Schr. Malabar, McCarty, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Ann Dole, Dickerson, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Metalo, Randolph, Alexandria 4 ds. with grain to Master.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Crosby, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie Predmore, Atkins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Dennis, Briggs, Boston, for Egg Harbor.

Schr. Hannah, Burnett, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia, Perkins, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. A. Read, Arnold, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cornelia, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hase, Lynch, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Parker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Atlantic, Knox, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Fly, Murphy, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Fairwind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Laura A. Robinson, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Springer, Providence.

Schr. Kate McLean, Miller, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Annie Harper, Wood, Norwich.

Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie, Fletcher, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higbee, Virginia.

Schr. Alethia, Darly, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguin, Trench, Virginia.

Schr. W. A. Gessner, Egbert, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Leonard, Lyndon, Virginia.

Schr. D. Parker, Wilson, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Tress, Helburt, Virginia.

Schr. Banner, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. A. D. Allen, Allen, Delaware.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. D. Edicott, Edicott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Gleam, Hobson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. E. Gildersleeve, Halway, Delaware.

Schr. D. A. Willetts, Holmes, Baltimore.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Rightway, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Felton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. H. B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Susan, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Florence M. Tower, Perry, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON—Dec. 11, arr. steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool; ship Julia, from Greenock.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Arr. Brig Lareans, from St. Johns, P. R.; schr. Nataska, from Baltimore; schr. Sue Enslow, from Baltimore. Northern-bound steamers are detained by bad weather.

FORTRESS MONROE—Dec. 11, passed in for Baltimore, bark Friedlief, from Liverpool; brig J. C. Wright, from Rio, and schr. Lottie.

Arr. brig Emma, from Baltimore, for Belfast. N. E. storm prevails.

SAVANNAH—Dec. 11, arr. ship Southampton, from New-York.

Cld. steamer Acadia, for Liverpool; C. W. Lord, for New-York; ship Lilian, for Cork, for orders; bark Odalia, for Liverpool; schr. Cordova, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore, and H. Livingston, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

ASPINWALL, (Colon,) U. S. C., Dec. 3, 1870.—The steam-ship Winchester, Capt. Jones, which left New-York on the 24th of September last, arrived in the Bay of Panama on the 28th November. The Winchester belongs to the Panama Railroad Co., and will ply on their Central American line. She made a quick passage out, steaming time being only 37 days. There are at present in this port the ship Molveka, of Gardiner, Me., Capt. J. C. Hawthorne, discharging coals; the bark Lydia W. Swasey, of Boston, Capt. Wm. M. Swasey, with ice and general cargo to Boston Ice Co., and the brig Sarah E. Kennedy, of Walderbron, Me., Capt. Duncan. The Kennedy has cleared for Mobile, but the weather is so tempestuous she cannot get to sea. On the night of the 1st inst. the American schr. N. & D. Scudder, of Brewster, Mass., Capt. Geo. F. Hawes, went ashore in the gale, and will be a perfect wreck; no lives lost; she had just arrived from Old Providence, U. S. C., with a cargo of live stock. On the morning of the 2d the steam-ship Henry Chauncey was obliged to put to sea, and so was the Liverpool steamer Carribean. The gale having somewhat subsided, the Henry Chauncey returned to her dock this morning to receive the California passengers who arrived yesterday. There has been considerable apprehension as to the safety of the vessels in port, but at the hour I write (3 P. M.) the sea has gone down considerably, and no further damage is feared.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 8.—The Allan steamer Corinthian, from Quebec, has arrived.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The German steam-ship Hermann, from New-York, for Bremen, has arrived in Great Grimsby Harbor.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 AND 567 BROADWAY

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR COLLECTION OF DRESS AND BAND BRACELETS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. ALSO, A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $43,700 17, equal to $524,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $275,000 to $330,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $800,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $400,255 02, which is $214,655 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

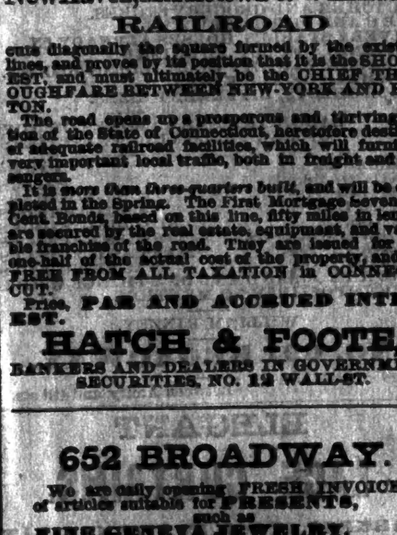
For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE

NewHaven, Middletown & Willimantic

RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is *more than three-quarters built*, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

652 BROADWAY.

We are daily opening FRESH INVOICES of articles suitable for PRESENTS, such as FINE GENEVA JEWELRY, MUSICAL BOXES, LONDON AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS, and especially

Geneva Watches,

of which we can offer *one of the largest assortments in the City.*

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for the

NARDIN WATCH.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. S. N. MARSH,

At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 EAST 14TH-ST. (THIRD DOOR from University-place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT TRUSSES to meet every indication of Hernia or Rupture, skillfully applied by Dr. Marsh, (who is constantly in attendance.)

Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by Dr. Marsh. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, ladies', gents' and children's Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c., &c.

MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

$9 TO $5! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $5! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell those beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $5, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.

ITALIAN GRAYHOUNDS FOR SALE.—Small size; very pretty for a child or lady. Address E. CURTIS, Worcester, Mass.

VIENNA

FANCY ARTICLES

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

BRONZE AND BRONZE-GILT LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, BELLS, CANDLESTICKS, CIGAR-STANDS, ASH-RECEIVERS, CASKETS, WATCH-STANDS, NIGHT-CLOCKS, BAROMETERS, AND A VARIETY OF NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED BY

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

UNRIVALED

HOLIDAY

NOVELTIES.

House Coats,

Dressing Robes,

"Our Fritz,"

"Chancellor,"

"Monarch,"

Scarfs,

Stylish and Fashionable,

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

HOSIERY,

Kid, Buck-skin, Calf-skin,

AND

DOG-SKIN GLOVES,

LINED AND UNLINED.

SILK SUSPENDERS,

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

No. 637 Broadway.

A STATE BOND

AND

RAILROAD BOND

BOTH IN ONE.

The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

MOBILE

AND

MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.

INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The road already completed, its traffic already established, its net earnings already double its interest on the first mortgage bonds, and increasing at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building bridges from its present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $12,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.

Direct, about $8,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,000,000, and now the State has double this population, and more than four times the wealth.

The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.

The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.

About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 95 and accrued interest by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.

WALTHAM

WATCHES.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

565 and 567 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

It having been reported that we are to add a retail department to our business, we take this opportunity to inform our friends and the public that WE SHALL SELL NO GOODS AT RETAIL at our new store, but shall use the entire building, No. 650 Broadway, for our legitimate business of importing, manufacturing and selling Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.